

of the days past when they had done their duty and did it cheerfully not only for their good but for the good of all.

But in this day, fifty years after, what is the standing of these men? What has these fifty years brought of fame or honor to them that they might feel proud that they once wore the uniform and fought for a grateful country? Notwithstanding the fact that they wore the uniform, and the badge of faithfulness, there was hardly a single place of entertainment, not kept by a member of their own race that was opened to them. Not a single place of amusement in the city of Washington, the capital of the Nation they gave their blood to defend, would have given them a decent seat, even though the money necessary should have been proffered in payment for the seat desired. Not only this but in a number of states these men are disfranchised of their right to vote, segregated in unsanitary districts, and even Jim-crowed on the cars they rode in to come to Washington to take part in this fiftieth anniversary parade.

We are sometimes led to ask what has been gained by the Civil War, either to the black man or to the country. The South has and were rounding up horses and everything today it fought for except the institution of slavery, and 112, in the vicinity of Lochiel, under the circumstances, the prob. Arizona. Intermediate firing then ability is that they would not have took place and in about a half hour slavery back if they could get it the hills on the Mexican side were for in the place of it they have lined with Mexican soldiers. The something far better. When slavery battle lasted about an hour and one-half, so far as is known no one was their property and see to it that it was not abused, but in this day and on ours. As soon as this started time, they can have as much of it all the white men fled to the hills as they wish and have no care as to and a county deputy, Henry Wood, its future worth or value, with and line rider, B. Lewis, (white) the result that the slavery of this gave his rifle to one of our men; present time is far worse than be just think of a county deputy and fore the war was fought. As a U. S. line rider, who is paid \$145 a month to protect life and property on the border giving his rifle to a when it was rendered by the now private in the U. S. Army who only infamous judge that rendered it.

With this anniversary much of the past is brought into review, much that is pleasant, more, hundred Mexicans who could readily especially of the later years, that is have been reinforced by at least 4,500 more in twenty minutes.

But as you search the records of the brave colored soldier in war you will see that he has always stood his ground, although in the future look with the same kind of eyes upon the black soldier as it does today upon the white soldier.

THIS SOLDIER WANTS PUBLIC TO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING

Lochiel, Arizona,
September 18, 1915

The Editor,
Dear Sir:

I am writing this article not because I or my comrades wish recognition in your paper, so much, but it appears that in the past two or three years, the "Colored Soldier" the backbone of our race has gone into oblivion so far as the newspapers and other periodicals published by and pertaining to our race are concerned; regardless of this I must make mention the fact that your paper has often given us credit for some of our past deeds. If the newspapers and magazines of our race do not give us credit then who will? Certainly not the white newspapers. The following is a synopsis of an occurrence here:

"On Sunday, August 22, 1915, Troop 'K' 10th U. S. Cavalry

times even his own race will ignore him, but he bears all of this as can Methodist Episcopal Church, Nineteenth and Federal streets, last night for their annual Memorial Day service, while Charles Sumner Post, No. 103, under Commander Carter, went to Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fifteenth and Lombard streets, to hear a sermon by Rev. Cornell. The Sons of Veterans, Post No. 80, divided among the three G. A. R. posts and also attended memorial services in the evening.

Today these organizations will parade on South Broad street about 11 o'clock, after which they will take part in the grave decorations at the several cemeteries. Tonight there will be a citizens' memorial service at Varick Temple.

The colored hod carriers joint unions, several hundred strong, gathered at Calvary M. E. Church, Broad and Fitzwater streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where the Rev. Charles A. Findley delivered the annual sermon. Mr. Findley was himself a hod carrier in this city a few years ago.

New York Sun

16 January 1915

NEGRO REGIMENT IS OPPOSED BY MILITIA

HOWARD D. QUEEN,
Corpl. Troop "K" 10th
U. S. Cavalry

Philadelphia Record

31 May 1915

Negroes Hold Ser

"We should derive from Day a spirit of new independence to fight for ourselves, and demand our rights, and the gang politicians and others get off our necks," said Fred. White, a Spanish War in addressing a memorial meeting of the Willing societies of five large colored held at Varick Temple A. M. Church, Nineteenth and streets, yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was only on among the colored portion of the populace. Charles Young W. V. No. 27, marched of music from their hall Catharine street to All Church, Seventeenth and streets, where at 4 o'clock memorial sermon was given. Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, the church and a member Commander J. C. Joro is the only colored War Veterans in P.

Robert Bryant Post G. A. R., commanded by, listened to a sermon at Shiloh Baptist street above Eleventh, pastor, Rev. A. R. Robinson. This is the largest of the three colored G. A. R. posts in Philadelphia, having 47 members. Commander Levi Oberton, of

John Jackson Post, No. 27, led his feeble followers to Grace Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Nineteenth and Federal streets, last night for their annual Memorial Day service, while Charles Sumner Post, No. 103, under Commander Carter, went to Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fifteenth and Lombard streets, to hear a sermon by Rev. Cornell. The Sons of Veterans, Post No. 80, divided among the three G. A. R. posts and also attended memorial services in the evening.

"It seems to me," says Col. Wingate in his report, "that the National Guard is too serious a body to be belittled by association with such organizations." The Veteran Corps of Artillery is referred to by Col. Wingate as a "wholly ridiculous body and appears so to the people who observe them in public."

"They offer themselves," says Col. Wingate, "as escorts and make themselves conspicuous at reviewing stands at all big parades and have managed to arrange for church services annually at Governors Island and to get the commanding General to issue an invitation to the commanding officers of the National Guard to attend such services that amount almost to an order."

Atlantic City, N. J.
REVIEW

MAR 10 1915

MENT SED PLAN

Introduces Bill
g For Colored
al Guardsmen

March 9.—Assemblyman introduced several bills, or the organization and colored regiment of the another giving to garage to repairmen a lien for their bill upon the automobile or stored; another Board of Freeholders to maintain roads solely at the se; and another authorizing Freeholders to build roads cipalities.

tant house bills introduced last, prohibiting the sale of carried off the selling premibert, empowering the State salth to prohibit the sale or on of milk that has been ex-
tangious diseases; Mr. Zeiger, prohibiting the sale of canned food without having on the label the date of pack-
ing.

PUT MONEY DUE DEAD VETS INTO NAT'L HOME

Special to THE New York American
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6. If amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill introduced by Senator Lane of Oregon is passed, \$300,000 due the estates of deceased colored soldiers, marines and sailors of the civil war, now held in the Treasury, will be used to build a national home for aged and infirm colored people and working girls.

The Postmaster-General will have supervision of the expenditure of the fund, according to the provision of the amendment.

Soldiers - 1915

PREPARING FOR WAR

The country's leading men are clamoring with frantic fervor for the United States to prepare post haste for the possible coming of war. Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft are in accord in the urgent need of the nation getting ready to fight, if necessary. Admirals Fiske and Benson, deplored the country's lack of fighting conditions, have broken forth in stirring appeals. The Navy League urges to-day with three hundred leading Americans in a petition to President Wilson the investment of five hundred million dollars in a greater army and navy. Whether the war cloud now lowering upon this country's horizon, which all these see, comes from the direction of the Rising Sun or the thundering, spiked-helmet militarism of Central Europe, we do not know. We do agree, however, that this country should prepare for war, and on a large scale and at once—even if it never comes. To be weak and unprepared is to invite attack and trespass in the case of nations as well as in that of an individual. Japan is wounded by Caucasian America not only because of California but the immigration bar. Germany is aggrieved at America's attitude. In preparing to meet these emergencies these far sighted patriots are right and wise. In all this preparation, however, we respectfully submit to the Navy League and all the rest, they are overlooking a great and vital factor for the fighting—THE FIGHTERS. What would have been left of the Union armies if 178,000 black men had not been taken from the trenches and farms of the South and in coats of blue been turned against her? What would have happened to the Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt had there been no Tenth Cavalry? Who will be finally called upon to bear the burden in the event of war with Japan or Germany if not the black regulars and volunteers? Yet no one of these that urge preparation for war say one word about asking the several States to let down their bars against colored men joining the State Militia. None of them has evidently thought about urging the nation to enter a goodly number of colored youth at her military and naval academies. No one of these patriots has yet suggested that it would be a wise thing for the national administration to drop its efforts for a while to build up a color line, stop its inroads upon the race's rights and office holders, and make this a "white man's country" and to try, just as a matter of military preparation, to make a race of ten million citizens feel this is their country, too. It has evidently not occurred to any of them to tell the President to hasten and arouse the patriotism of colored men by appointing some of their worthy number to representative office, so that if need be they might feel, as equal citizens, they had something to die for. The greatest armament which this country can have in war is trained, satisfied, patriotic black fighters. Without them history shows this country is lost. With them the Stars and Stripes are forever safe.

~~the event of war and that in the war surecharged atmosphere the world over, does not seem the impossibility that it did twelve or six months ago the white militia of this country will have some military training. The black men of this country have had and are having practically no military training. We wonder in the event of war if colored citizens will be expected to shoulder arms and go to the front. For this or any other government to send out raw and unseasoned recruits to do battle against trained and veteran soldiers is not only suicidal for that government, but a high crime against the recruit. Bravery when not intelligently directed is foolhardiness. We wonder if the American people will be so criminally or ignorantly inhumane as to expect to send battalions of black volunteers to certain death and destruction in the event of war against any of the military nations of Europe or Asia. Scores of colored youths have been ambitious to go to West Point to learn the profession of military leadership, to equip themselves to lead their fellows in the event that this country should go to war. At the great military school owned by the nation and supported by the taxes of all the people—black and white alike—colored youths have been practically excluded. Scores of colored youths would seek to~~

the great military school owned by the nation and supported by the taxes of all the people—black and white alike—colored youths have been practically excluded. Scores of colored youths would seek to serve this nation, to put their lives on the altar of this nation's defense in her navy, but Annapolis, the great nationally owned and governed naval academy for this country's youth, shuts its doors in the face of the black boy of ambition. With the exception of perhaps two companies and two regiments scattered in as many States the nation in effect bars the black boy in times of peace from being trained for times of war.

Should colored men be expected to go to war and sacrifice their lives like dumb-driven cattle? **SHOULD THEY GO UN-TRAINED?** This question will rise up to haunt the American people at the hour of their direst need. If Japan or Germany should send a million trained men behind her great navy to invade America, when the nation's homes and hearth-sides were in danger of being overturned and our little regular army had been destroyed or decimated, then would not be the time to open up West Point and Annapolis to black boys, who would be lieutenants; then would not be the time to throw down the militia bars and invite the black man—the finest and bravest natural soldier the world has ever seen. If intervention becomes necessary in Mexico, soft and unseasoned colored citizen volunteers should not be expected to go into her fever-laden swamps and marshes to fight disease and destruction. If in the hour of need the colored citizen should spurn the hypocrisy and false fraternity of the American people they should remember this day. **NOW** is the time for UNCLE SAM to **SEND COLORED BOYS TO ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT!** **NOW** is the time for the nation and the States to **GIVE COLORED MEN A SQUARE DEAL IN THE NATIONAL GUARD!**

CHICAGO PREPARES TO FORESTALL "BIRTH OF NATION"

Mayor Thompson Declares that
if Any Part of Film Is Hurt-
ful to Race It Can Not Be Ex-
hibited in This City.

Boston is still fighting Tom Dixon's obnoxious photo play, "The Birth of a Nation." New York was compelled to rotten egg it and other cities have had trouble with it, but Chicago enjoys the hope of not being bothered with the trouble-breeding Adm. The author of this hope is Mayor Thompson himself.

What the Mayor Said.

Sunday night Mayor Thompson addressed a meeting at the Institutional Church. Toward the close of his address he said:

"Two or three days ago two representatives of a motion picture concern came to me informally and said, 'The Birth of a Nation' is to be shown at the Illinois Theater at \$2 prices beginning May 3.

"Now, I am going to see that picture as soon as possible. If I find in it anything objectionable to my friends of this race I cannot see how the film can be shown in Chicago."

Passed by rMs. Harrison.
The much discussed film was O.
K'd a month ago by executive order
after it had been viewed privately by
Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the
former Democratic Mayor, and Chas.
C. Fitzmorris, the Mayor's secretary.

President Compliments Two Negro Regiments

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Wilson, thru Secretary Garrison, has officially complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (negroes) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States during the fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagements between the Mexican forces.

PUTTING 'EM OVER FOR WEST POINT

The Story of a Negro School Teacher Who is Fitting Officers for Uncle Sam's Army.

the reply, "and I don't care to have him work on both of them."

Ask an army officer the best way to get into West Point and the chances are about ten to one he will tell you to "go see Bruce." And if you ask him what that means, he will explain that B. K. Bruce, principal of a Negro grade school in Leavenworth, Kansas, is the most successful coacher for army and navy examinations in the country. This reputation is based on the fact that out of the hundreds he has trained in fifteen years, only three have failed to pass the rigid tests which annually baffle all but a distressingly small percentage of the candidates.

Despite the prejudice against his color, boys come to Bruce from every part of the Union and from the Philippines, Panama and other military centers. Among them are relatives of high army officers, judges, senators, even presidents, and no class is graduated from either West Point or Annapolis that does not obtain some of his pupils.

Bruce fell into the business quite by accident. One day in 1900 a man came to him whose son had received an appointment to West Point. The boy had never been to high school and had even been considerable somewhat backward in the grades. The first alternate, who was being coached by the principal of the Leavenworth High School, was in the senior class there.

"I want you to take him and see what you can do with him," the man said.

"But I've had no experience in that kind of work," Bruce demurred. "Why don't you get the high school principal to do it?"

"He's teaching the other boy" was

trance examinations are considered even harder than at West Point. When the ruling was made that vacant lieutenancies might be filled from the ranks and from civil life, a wide field was opened. Bruce now has a class of ten enlisted men from Fort Leavenworth, besides his other

"You wanted to know what wasders and let him go in search of an- the reason for so many failing to get through?" Bruce queried, after persons in town. Each one advised coming back from ringing the assembly bell at the Summer School, teachers, who told him of their un- where he has been principal twenty-six years. "I believe it is due to him the same advice.

some inherent fault in our school sys- Finally he did go to see Bruce and tem. told him the whole story.

In a room in a bank building down town the unique school is conducted. Bruce teaches all the subjects himself. For some of them, such as geography, history and international law, he forms small classes, but he refuses to teach mathematics to more than one at a time.

The usual term for a pupil is three months. Some, who have not had adequate preparation, stay six. The school is no child's play. Each boy is expected to study from six to eight hours during the day and recite at night. Many of them, particularly the sons of army officers, are sent to Leavenworth to be under Bruce's complete charge. They may not even go to a picture show without his permission.

"I first find out what they do and do not know," Bruce said in explaining his methods. "Then I start in and build on whatever foundation they may have. If a boy does not understand something back at the very beginning of a subject we go back and stay there until he does understand it. When one has found out how much a boy has to know to pass an examination, it is merely a matter of teaching him that much."

Which sounds simple enough until the statistics on the number of failures are consulted. So few succeeded in getting into West Point this spring, for instance, that a second examination had to be held to fill the class. The many protests against the severity of the examination have resulted in the acceptance of diplomas from certain accredited schools for entrance. The navy, however, continues to maintain its standard and as a result many congressional districts have been without a representative at Annapolis for years.

The Second Kansas District, for example, had not sent a boy there for five years until this spring. News came the other day that this year's appointee had passed with an average up in the nineties. Incidentally, he spent three months this spring studying with Bruce.

"I have had pupils from every part of the country and I find them all about alike. They do not know my level best." mean that they have merely forgot- and he ranked first in the examina- ten details, for that could be reme- tion.

died by reviewing. They simply Of the three of his pupils who have never learned the principles, have failed, one was a man who and without that knowledge no tried to enter the army from civil amount of brushing up can help them life without sufficient preparation.

"Of course, I attribute much of my success to the individual instruc- tion. It brings out points that a boy usually misses in a large class.

There is much, too, in knowing what sort of questions are going to be asked. I'll venture to say that after studying the examinations for so long I can sit down and write out wisely.

twenty questions of which ten will be asked next time. The Annapolis through," they say.—The Kansas City Star.

Bruce is the one that puts them through," they say.—The Kansas City Star.

Bruce has a poor opinion of the "prep. schools" in the East which make a specialty of fitting boys for the army and navy. In order to bolster up their records he says, they send home all the boys who are in danger of failing before the examination takes place. In that way their percentage of students who pass remains high.

The fact that he is a Negro has been a great disadvantage to Bruce because of the unwillingness of parents to send their sons to him. For that reason his success has come entirely through the regularity with which all his pupils have passed. In many instances boys have gone to him only after they had sought vainly for some one else who could supply their needs.

One boy, the son of a Southern senator, came to Fort Leavenworth to find out what training he would require to get into West Point. The officers at the fort recommended that he "go see Bruce."

"He is a Negro here," they explained. "Take lessons from a nigger? Why, that's impossible!"

The officers shrugged their shoul-

COLORED MEN TO GREET G. A. R.

Committee of 100 to Be Appointed for Entertainment of Delegates.

The colored citizens of Washington will entertain the G. A. R. delegates to the encampment, September 28.

A committee met with this object in view Saturday evening in the Twelfth street branch of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting was called by Ferdinand D. Lee, who presided, with J. M. H. Young, secretary. A letter was read from Col. John McElroy assuring the committee hearty support and cooperation of the G. A. R. department commanders and of the chairmen of the committees having in charge the arrangement for the Grand Army encampment.

The committee will increase its number to 100 to be selected from the different churches, societies and other organizations. The committee solicits the support of all friends who are in sympathy with this movement.

Soldiers - 1915

UNCLE SAM'S MEN GAVE HIM RAW DEAL

Ex-Sailor Driver Says Colored Sailors Are Not Only Discriminated
Against But Cruelly Treated in U. S. Navy

TELLS JUST HOW HE WAS SEVERELY PUNISHED

Enlisting in Government Service in
1909, Former Employee on Cruiser
North Carolina and Now Harlem
Resident, Commends News Article
Exposing Caste Line and Writes
Strong Letter.

Editor of The Amsterdam News: other fellow. Now for a few personal
Sir — Having been a constant injustices, or what I term raw deals,
reader of your valuable paper for at done me. I went aboard the U. S. S.
least four years and having given due North Carolina, laying in the Norfolk
notice to the grand and noble stand Navy Yard, Jan. 17, 1909, to enlist,
you take in unearthing the many in was examined and sent below to the
justices done our people and publish pantry to await the liberty party that
ing the same, my attention was drawn was supposed to go ashore that night.
to the item published in last week's The ship sailed the following morn-
edition regarding the color line drawn for Charleston, S. C. On arriving
in the naval parade. I must confess there Saturday morning, Jan. 21, was
my highest appreciation for such ordered to the sick bay (hospital),
publication. It is sad, still none the aboard ship, to be re-examined, and
less true, that the navy discriminates having passed same the second time
against our people in marked degrees was taken to the executive officer's
and for no other reason than that office and there sworn in, whereupon
we are colored. There was a time doing four days not regularly sworn
when a colored man could enlist in, for which time I received abso-
the seaman's branch of the service, but no nav. Raw deal No. 1. After
in which gunnery, seamanship and being in the service about three
wireless telegraphy are taught; in the months the cook was taken sick. I
in the engineer's branch, from which coal was asked by the steward to go in the
passing, firing, oiling, water-tending galley, since I knew how to cook,
is learned, but in 1907 or 1908 therewent, and was there two months and
were no more colored men enlisted. I was then recommended for the rate
the seaman's branch; in 1909, thereby my caterer. The executive officer
were no more colored men enlisted told the caterer that he would see
in the engineer's branch, and in the about rating me. Was there another
same year our people were no longer two months and recommended by an
allowed to go ashore in that is other caterer, who was told the same
known as landing parties to drill with thing, but I remember we were going
rifles; hence the chances of our get to South America at the time and
ting gun practice on the three five there was nothing said or done about
and six-inch guns, and turret guns as it until we were about one day from
well, was done away with entirely, Norfolk, homeward-bound, at which
ind now we are only allowed to enlist time the executive officer had his mes-
servants in what is known as the seger go to my caterer and tell him
servants' branch, holding a rate that to have me come back down in the
s just a step above that of a marine, mess. He was not rating any mess-
which is the lowest rate to be held attendants. Raw Deal No. 2. I right
in any branch of the military service away put in for a transfer and was
Still the marine has a chance of pre-refused such. Then I put in for a
motion, and we have not. The rules discharge and was refused that; then
and regulations state that a man sub- I thought I should try to make the

best of it. I could and went on, dili-
gently doing the duties set before me.
We went to Cuba, and on my watch
was lying on deck at night, and about
two o'clock was kicked in the ribs by
the Master-at-arms and told that ice
was ready, and before going for the
ice asked the master-at-arms if he
to kick a fellow in the ribs + all
him that ice was ready, we upon
he became highly indignant and
started in with the blue language
used so fluently among the jackies.
I went for the ice, and on leaving the
ice-machine met him coming in the
same compartment. He politely
asked me if I wanted to get a swing
at him. I told him I did not; that I
had only asked him not to repeat the
dose, as I did not care for such. He
immediately called to the man in
charge of the ice-machine and deliber-
ately gave me a left swing to the
jaw, and not being accustomed to
such treatment, especially from one
of his race, dropped the cake of ice
and got busy. He getting the receiver's
end of the fracas, got his ship-
mates together, well armed, to do
away with me, and of course I had to
secure myself in an officer's room for
the night. Mass (court) was held and
I got the receiver's end, which was
three days in the brig on bread and
water. Raw Deal No. 3. I next went
ashore on a Monday; was sick when
I left the ship and was unable to
report aboard until Thursday, bring-
ing a doctor's certificate, which is
supposed to exonerate one from all
punishment of the charge of over-
leave, but was tried by a deck court-
martial and lost pay of eleven dol-
lars, and was restricted to the ship
for four months. Now if there is any-
thing you wish to publish from this
little information you may have my
permission to use this and make it
as strong as you like, with my name
as the informer.

Wishing you and your paper God
speed and a long life, I am

Yours for God and the right,

JNO. A. DRIVER,
31 W. 139th St.

HAWKINS GETS WAR MEDAL

News Correspondent and Civil War
Veteran Decorated by Gov.

Elizabeth, Feb. 15.—Charley Hawkins,
who for many years has been active in colored C. O. P. circles, was
decorated with a Government medal
Friday night, in recognition of his services in the Civil War. The affair was
held in the 14th Boy's cafe, in Elizabeth
avenue, with William Moore as master
of ceremonies.

The medal, recently authorized by
Act of Congress, is attractive, presenting
on the obverse a likeness of Lincoln,
and on the reverse the inscription, "Civil War: 1861-1865."

A letter was read from Secretary of
War Garrison, in which he said that
the records showed that Hawkins was
commended in a general order issued
by General Gilmore, commander of the
Department of the Gulf, dated at
Charleston, S. C., March 21, 1865, in
which the colored veteran was highly
praised for leading a number of his
comrades in the capture of a band of
Baldwin's Guerrillas, near Jacksonville,

WOULD ENLIST NEGROES IN HUGE STANDING ARMY

To the Editor of The Evening Mail:

Ir—The United States to-day is facing
three problems of the greatest gravity
and seriousness to the future of our na-
tion. These three problems are:

1. Preparedness for possible war,

2. The development of our natural re-
sources, on a vaster scale than ever be-
fore, and

3. The negro problem.

These three problems can be solved a
one stroke by the compulsory enlistment
of every able-bodied male negro between
the ages of eighteen and forty in a huge
standing army. Such an army, officered
of course, by white men, could be util-
ized under the direction of army engi-
neers for the carrying out of enormous
projects of flood control, desert rec-
lamation, road building, etc.

It seems to me that the advantages of
this project are so obvious that it must
commend itself instantly to every
thoughtful mind. The negro soldier as
a unit under proper direction is the best
type of fighting man that we have ever
developed in America. Ever since Gen.
Hancock sent his famous dispatch con-
taining these words, "The colored troops
fought nobly," the negro has maintained
his reputation as among the most effi-
cient of our fighting forces. White offi-
cers who have commanded troops and
squadrons in our two famous negro
cavalry regiments of the regular army
are unanimous in declaring that there
are no better riders, no more easily

disciplined troopers, no better fighters
in a tight corner than these colored
brothers, and that their love of, and
care for, their horses is more highly de-
veloped than among white cavalrymen.
The same praise is meted out to the
negro infantry regiments of our present
military establishment by officers who
have commanded them. It was a negro
regiment that did the most heroic work
in saving Roosevelt's Rough Riders from
being cut to pieces in the battle of San
Juan Hill. But I do not need to go into
details of the heroic service these colored
men have given to their country, to
prove my point that they are the best
fighting material we have available in

the world. But I do not need to go into
details of the heroic service these colored
men have given to their country, to
prove my point that they are the best
fighting material we have available in
the world. I do not need to go into
details of the heroic service these colored
men have given to their country, to
prove my point that they are the best
fighting material we have available in

The maintenance of an army of
1,000,000 negro soldiers would cost us
hardly any more than an army of white
men of half that size. The negro is con-
tent, so long as he has food, clothing
and a place to sleep, and plenty of hard
work to do, with very much less in the
way of wages and extraneous provisions
for his comfort than the average white
soldier.

We have confronting us in the Missis-
sippi valley the problem of flood pre-
vention. Preliminary plans for an enor-
mous system of dikes and levees and
channel straightening, that would not
only reclaim for agriculture millions of
acres that are now annually flooded, but
would give a deep waterway from the
lakes to the gulf, have been made by

army engineers. The country has con-
fidence in our army engineers. They
built the Panama canal, where private
contractors and engineers from civil life
failed. Given an army of 1,000,000 ne-
groes under competent direction and
turn them loose to straighten out the
kinks in the Mississippi river and build
for it a channel, the banks of which it
could not overflow, and we would have
this problem immediately solved. We
would have, too, under constant disci-
pline, a fighting force that could be al-
most instantly detached from this ser-
vice in an emergency and sent to the

firing line.

The government has determined upon
a policy of building railroads and de-
veloping mines in Alaska. Why not let
this negro army do it? The reclamation
service, at great expense, is damming
the canyons of the arid West to impound
their waters for irrigation purposes. An
army of negro labor, directed by army
engineers, would do the work better and
cheaper. Sooner or later, and probably
very soon, the federal government will
take up with renewed vigor the cam-
paign of highway construction that was
begun in the days of Thomas Jefferson
and abandoned in the thirties only be-
cause of the opinion that the new inven-
tion of the steam railroad would make
highways of the older day obsolete.
Now, the automobile has made improved
highways an imperative necessity, not
only for long distance traffic, but par-
ticularly as freight feeders to the rail-
roads, whose limitations are now well
defined. How could this great work be
better done than by a military force of
a million or two million negro soldiers,
working in regimental units, living in
camps under military conditions, offi-
cered by the best men West Point can
produce? Should this plan be carried
out, the negro problem, which is a con-
stant and growing one, almost auto-
matically solves itself. The negro boy
would have a career open to him to
which to look forward. Instead of being
a menace through habitual unemploy-
ment, or merely casual employment, the
negro at once becomes the most useful
servant of his country.

We need not fear militarism or the
dominance of the army over the civil gov-
ernment under such a condition as this.
Only by the most gigantic conspiracy
among the officers could a military orga-
nized on this basis usurp the civil
power. And such an army as this would
go far to take away the glamour that has
surrounded military service in the past,
and make it appear in the minds of our
young men what it really is—a necessary
job of manual labor.

I am the better qualified to discuss the
question of national defense and pre-
paredness, in that I have personally
done my full duty to my country in this
respect and am now past the age when
I can be called to serve with the colors
should we engage in another war.

I would greatly appreciate an expres-
sion of editorial opinion upon this sug-
gestion.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Soldiers' Thanksgiving in Hawaii.
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.—On
Thanksgiving Day Co. F of the 25th
U. S. A. Infantry, stationed at Scho-
field Barracks, Hawaii, gave a dinner
which will be long remembered by

those who were fortunate enough to
be present. Many good things for the
inner man were served, the menu con-
sisting of the following: Celery, olives,
sweet pickles, fresh lettuce, young
onions, oyster soup, crackers, roast tur-
key, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce,
garnished ham with currant jelly, roast
leg of mutton with parsley sauce,
cream corn, June peas, boiled cabbage,
candied sweet potatoes, shrimp and
potato salad, bread and butter, assorted
pies, assorted cakes, apples, oranges,
bananas, assorted candy, cigars, beer.

Following is the roster of the com-
pany:

Officers—Captain Jas. M. Loud, First
Lieutenant Charles H. Rich, Second
Lieutenant Raymond C. Baird.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Elijah
Reynolds, first sergeant; Charles W.
Owens, quartermaster sergeant; James
Lindsey, Oscar Morgan, Early Carson,
Byrd McD. Hart, John H. Pearson and
Wilbert Moody, sergeants; Benjamin
H. Mills, John Owsey, George H. Buck-
ner, Thomas Parker, George W. Fear-
ington, Thomas Dunning, Marshall
Meadows, William Thomas and Percy
T. Knoll, corporals; Thomas Barkley,

rticer; Abraham L. Fuller and Thos. J. Joyner, cooks; James H. Pratt and Birl White, musicians.

Privates—Shelby Allison, Hershall Andrews, William Q. Armstead, Willie Atkins, Walter W. Bailey, Alfonzo Bell, Henry Bennor, Charley Bess, John M. Blakely, Charley Bradley, Coleman E. Braxton, David C. Broadus, Evans Brown, John Brown, Leslie D. Butler, Richard Carter, Richard Challenger, Benjamin A. Crushon, Arthur Davis, Bert Davis, Frank L. Dawson, Stepney Dowdell, Frank Draper, Edgar E. Edmondson, William E. Ellebee, Jack Ellis, Alfred M. Fletcher, Eugene R. Flippings, Denver Frasier, Kenneth Fry, Walter L. Gabourel, Dave D. Gaines, Earl Gilmer, James D. Gladney, George J. Glover, John H. Goode, Eugene E. Hall, Louis J. Hannas, Ananias Harris, Gusta Hazelwood, Herbert A. Holmes, Frank Howard, Richard M. Huffine, Frank James, Allen Johnson, Henry Johnson, John Johnson, Morton Johnson, William Jones, Martin Kenoly, Edward L. Lawson, Robert Lindsey, Clarence B. Lockridge, Rupert Lowry, Joe Manning, Merritt McCain, Rufus W. McClain, Benjamin McGee, Joe McMoore, Pat McWhorter, James R. Martin, Joseph Mitchell, Alexander Morris, John N. Morris, Will N. Morrow, Jose Morton, Preston S. Munford, William Murchison, Peter E. Murphy, Oscar Newell, Bert Palmer, Ernest Parks, Frank Perkins, Clifton Pooser, Leonidas Prewett, James H. Price, Alvin Pugh, Walter Radford, Fred Ragland, George Reed, Julius Reid, Horace Rhodes, Chester Risby, Alfred Scales, Ira Scott, Lubie Shelton, Clinton Shelton, Henry Shields, Fred L. Shipley, Millard T. Simms, Alexander Smikle, Charles Smith, Stanley Smith, Will Smith, Henry L. Staton, Warren Stewart, George St. George, Henry L. Summers, Eldridge Taylor, Edward Thomas, Sidney Threet, Benjamin Turner, Robert L. Tyson, Albert Wagner, Layton Ware, Oscar Ware, Raymond Ware, Fred Washington, James Wash-to do scout duty December, 1884, after ington, Paul Washington, Robert Indians who had murdered two fami-eatherly, Jesse Webster, Calvin Wil-lies near the Rio Grande river in Mex-son, Elijah Wilson, Renzy Whitney, co. He was in the campaign of 1885 and 1886 against Geronimo and his James Wilkes, Willie Woods and Luke Wvche.

MILITARY RECORD OF ISAAC BAILEY

Served in Ninth and Tenth
United States Cavalry.

AWARDED MEDAL OF HONOR

Spanish-American War Veteran Who
Was With Roosevelt and His Rough
Riders at Battle of San Juan Hill
Previously Fought Against Indians In
Many Engagements.

Omaha, Neb.—The Spanish-American made his reputation as a soldier. He war brought the Negro race into prominence and placed its name in history Las Guasimas, June 24, 1898; went to as perhaps no other event has since the rescue of rough riders, siege of the civil war. Reference to the Ninth Santiago, July 1 to 17, 1898. July 9, and Tenth United States cavalry and 1898, while in the trenches before San the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Santiago de Cuba, by expiration he was United States infantry is always again discharged with the same word, source of pleasure to any member of "Excellent."

the race. They fought bravely and, in Sergeant Bailey showed conspicuous the language of a noted prizefighter, gallantry in assault on Spanish in "brought home the bacon."

Among the men who were classed as heroes at that time is Sergeant Bailey, who is retired on pay after thirty years' service. He is enjoying life in his beautiful residence in one of the best sections of Omaha.

Sergeant Bailey ranks with those who saved the rough riders and left to America Theodore Roosevelt. He was near Colonel Roosevelt when his horse was shot from under him. He was on the firing line and in the advance guard that planted on San Juan hill Old Glory. He has made his record, and of him the race is proud. He is a native of Texas and at an early age desired to be a soldier. He took

delight in organizing the boys into military companies and drilling them with sticks for guns. Just as soon as he was old enough he applied at a recruiting office for an opportunity to join a regiment of soldiers. This was granted him July 10, 1883, when he enlisted in the Ninth cavalry.

Just a little more than a year after his enlistment he was required to do actual duty, because he was assigned to do scout duty December, 1884, after

the men; questions arising from it affecting us directly and indirectly.

Against their will the first slaves were brought to this country in 1619 and sold at Jamestown, Va. Until the traffic was forbidden in 1842 many thousands followed. To-day their descendants, including the different

Corporal Richard Miller, Troop B, and Indian blood, number probably ten Tenth cavalry, for their courage and part of the country's total population, determination in a very daring effort and a very considerable part when we to capture an Indian outlaw on the San take into account the many millions Carlos reservation were recommended by Lieutenant J. B. McDonald, who was an eyewitness." There also followed another special mention of bravery and special service in Arizona in pursuit of hostile Indians in 1887. Sergeant Bailey was recommended for a certificate of merit by Lieutenant C. P. Johnson. July 9, 1888, he was honorably discharged.

No time was lost by Mr. Bailey, because July 10 he re-enlisted and was on scout with General Corbin settling Moqui Indian troubles at Keenes canyon, Arizona. July 9, 1893, he was again honorably discharged by expiration of service. He immediately enlisted for another term. It was in this term that he forged to the front and turned to the rear to secure only unto them-

selves? Do they realize the injustice of the past and present, with no break discernable in the clouds obscuring the future of our hopes? Even the nearest and vilest white emigrant, who lands on our shores, from the very and gratifying the act of the president in taking cognizance of the rights and privileges denied us since 1619, though our people worked faithfully for them (without remuneration from 1619 to 1865), even sacrificing their lives in their defense, and in so many, many cases under-studied, I may say, the refinement of cruelty. The labor of our men, the virtue of our women, have all been sacrificed to their insatiable lust. My charges are only too true. The following instances of a great many that may be cited proves my contention: Cotton the great staple of the Southland where the great masses of my people still live, has built up untold wealth for the nation. Sad but true, the man whose labor made this possible, never shared in the general prosperity. For the rest of my charge, how few among us resemble, even remotely, the native African?

How have we repaid them?

Answering this question shows on what a narrow base their boasted superiority rests, to wit:

In the darkest days of our history we furnished thousands of heroes in the defense of this country—their country.

Crispus Attucks was among the first to give his life for their liberties and rights at the Boston massacre. Many thousands followed him during the Revolutionary War; our boys served under Perry at Lake Erie; Jackson at New Orleans; at Fort Pillow they were massacred to a man, and does not fame still point a finger at the gallant charge up San Juan Hill?

Let us look at this much vaunted freedom that came to us in 1865. How many of us have saimly and dispassionately looked at it in its true light? Do we realize it came as a war measure? That Lincoln saw it as the only as cut of a desperate situation, other than following the impulses of magnanimity, or a desire to do justice to us as a people?

An adept in statesmanship, do you think he overlooked the advantage of taking the slaves out of the field, clothing him in the Union blue as soldiers, which he did to the number of three hundred thousand (300,000), thereby adding more enemies to the Confederate cause, and incidentally depleting the Confederate armies by forcing them to send soldiers to the farms, deserted by the slaves, to feed their people?

G. W.

NEGRO SOLDIERS PRAISED.

President Wilson has performed a

act of simple justice in instructing the Secretary of War Garrison officially to commend the manner in which the negro troops performed their duties along the Mexican border. This

walk of life are not over-burdened with bouquets tossed their way, and this fact makes all the more notable who lands on our shores, from the very and gratifying the act of the president in taking cognizance of the rights and privileges denied us since 1619, though our people worked faithfully for them (without remuneration from 1619 to 1865), even sacrificing their lives in their defense, and in

so many, many cases under-studied, I may say, the refinement of cruelty. The labor of our men, the virtue of our women, have all been sacrificed to their insatiable lust. My charges are only too true. The following instances of a great many that may be cited proves my contention: Cotton the great staple of the Southland where the great masses of my people still live, has built up untold wealth for the nation. Sad but true, the man whose labor made this possible, never shared in the general prosperity. For the rest of my charge, how few among us resemble, even remotely, the native African?

Wholly apart from any racial considerations, the negro has always reflected credit upon himself when he has worn the uniform of the

American army. His bravery has been tested countless times and never in vain. The very president who visited upon the troops at Brownsville such flagrant injustice is very generally conceded to owe his military honor, if not his life itself, to the heroism of the "Black Legion" at San Juan.

President Wilson, a Southerner and a Democrat, is to be admired for rising above the pettiness of section and party in order to give justice where justice is due. He can have no selfish ends to achieve thereby. In fact, he may be subjected to some criticism for violating the traditions of the South and of the Democracy —though, for the matter of that, Southerners never withhold from the negro praise for such abstract virtues as are involved in the performance of duty, social or political, if no issues are raised thereby.

Negroes as a race might well emulate the qualities which their soldiers have always displayed, for many a vexing problem might thus be mitigated if not solved entirely. At least they would be doing their full duty in every relation they sustain toward their fellowmen—and that is a lesson which the representatives of every race might learn with profit.

Soldiers-1915

GOVERNORS ON COLORED MILITIA

Executives of Several States Tell Why They Have or Have Not Blacks as National Guardsmen.

Some time ago we sent the following letter to the governors of various states concerning the organization of a colored militia:

Topeka, Kans., June 12, 1915.

My Dear Governor:

As there are several thousand colored men in your state, out of that number a good many would like to serve as state militiamen; but through prejudice or neglect on the part of the officers of the state, the colored people are being neglected and have never been allowed to form a battalion or regiment.

Are you in favor of the formation of a colored battalion or regiment officered by colored men? Will you use your influence by recommending to the next legislature to make suitable preparation for appropriation to bring about this result?

Very respectfully,

THE TOPEKA PLAINDEALER.

Below are some answers received, while some did not answer. As will be noted, some of the letters evaded the main issue while others spoke highly of the subject and endorsed the idea.

STATE OF INDIANA.

The Adjutant General's Office,
Indianapolis.

June 29, 1915.

FROM: The Adjutant General, State
of Indiana.

TO: Nick Chiles, Editor Topeka
Plaindealer, Topeka, Kans.

SUBJECT: Colored Militia Company
in Indiana.

1. Your letter of June 12th to the Governor has been handed to the writer for answer.

2. The first paragraph of this

taken up the question of the enlist this time, and there has been none talion or regiment."

ment of enough colored men to con for three years, to admit to the Na- The State of Ohio has had a col-
stitute a battery of field artillery. colored batallion, officered by colored
There was a company of infantry battalion or a regiment of either men, which is known as the Ninth
composed entirely of colored men, white or colored men, or both, for Battalion of Infantry and which was
at one time in the National Guard the reason that the National Guard organized and has existed since 1871.
of Colorado, but a great difficulty of the State has been undergoing a If you have made such a state-
was experienced in securing com reorganization, and the infantry tactful handling and additional
petent officers for it and it was arm of the service has been re-funds. The whole question, how-
finally disbanded. Naturally certainduced, and the organizations used ever, is being studied carefully and
difficulties would arise in the way to increase the auxiliary arms of will receive close attention.

Very respectfully,
JOHN CHASE,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF KANSAS,
Arthur Capper, Governor, Topeka.

June 17, 1915.

Honorable Nick Chiles, Editor The
Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Chiles:

Speaking for the Governor, I beg
to say to you, in reply to your letter
of June 12th, that the present sta-

tus of the National Guard of Kansas
was established prior to his term of
office or that of any of the pres-

ent officers of the Military Depart-
ment, and that in so far as he is
concerned and, I believe, in so far as

the officers of the Military Depart-
ment are concerned, there has been
no disposition to show prejudice

no disposition to show any prejudice
against the colored race in the org-
anization of these troops.

The State has, at the present
time, its full quota of troops auth-
orized under the regulations. We can-
not organize any additional troops
at this time.

Should it develop that Congress
at the coming session should deem
it advisable to provide for more ex-
tensive dissemination of military
training and that it should be the
desire of the President that Kansas
maintain a larger quota of civilian
soldiers the Governor would be glad
to confer with representative men
of your race relative to what could
be done in the way of establishing
organizations such as you suggest.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. H. SESSIONS,
Secretary to the Governor.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
The Adjutant General's Office,
City of Jefferson.

June 21, 1915.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Editor Topeka

COMMONWEALTH OF PENN- SYLVANIA.

The Adjutant General's Office,
Harrisburg.

June 23, 1915.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Editor Topeka
Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 16th to the
Governor of Pennsylvania, in re
colored men in the State Militia, has
been by the Governor referred to
this office for consideration and re-
ply.

Replying thereto, I beg to say:

(a) The State of Pennsylvania
had colored organizations in the
State Militia up to the year 1899.

when the colored organization at
that time became so inefficient that
it was necessary to disband it, and
since that time there has been no
colored organization in the Nation-
al Guard of Pennsylvania, but col-
ored men are enlisted in many of
the companies of the Guard.

(b) It is not necessary to have
any legislation on this subject. The
laws now in force authorize the Gov-
ernor of the State to organize and
to maintain the State Militia, but
it does not confine such militia to
either white or colored men. The
only thing that is taken into con-
sideration is citizenship and effi-
cency. There is no opportunity at
people are being neglected and have
never been allowed to form a bat-

Very respectfully,
THOS. J. STEWART,
The Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OHIO.
Adjutant General's Department
Columbus.

June 19, 1915.

Dear Sir:
Your letter of June 12th to the
Governor of Ohio has been referred
to me for reply.

I do not know where your infor-
mation comes from to justify your
making the statement "through
the officers of the state, the colored
people are being neglected and have
never been allowed to form a bat-

Soldiers - 1915

Colored Veterans Honor Retired Army Man



Death Revives Story of Famous Exploit

The Los Angeles Tribune
Former Fighters Will Rename
Camp as Mark of Esteem
for Popular Man

By Eloise Bibb Thompson

At the banquet to be given Tuesday evening in Los Angeles at Patriotic hall by the colored camp of the United States war veterans, much homage will be paid to John R. Lynch, retired colored major in the United States army, after whom the department will be named on the reception of its new charter. There are only two colored military departments in the United States controlled entirely by colored officers, one known as the Department of Columbia, consisting of eight regularly organized camps with a territorial jurisdiction embracing all states west of the Mississippi river; the other as the Department of the Potomac, an eastern division. Two new camps are being organized, one in Seattle, Wash., the other in El Paso, Tex. The aggregate membership of colored veterans in the United States is, at the present time, about 20,000; the Civil war veterans dying annually at the rapid rate of 30,000, there will soon be none left but the Spanish-American war veterans and those of the Mexican insurrection.

This department of Spanish war veterans in Los Angeles, with a membership of eighty-six, was organized six years ago. It is the duty of this camp to aid all sick members and to give a military burial to the deceased. Many of these comrades are men of opportunity, having graduated from colleges such as Harvard, and Howard universities; all are property owners, their activities being that of real estate agents, doctors, lawyers, merchants and janitors. Some of these veterans are on the retired list—ex-Union soldiers, while others have served in the Spanish-American war and the Mexican insurrection, the officers of the camp being: Howard M. Morris, commander; William Qualls, senior vice-commander; Abraham Hill, junior vice-commander; Frank W. Butler, adjutant; William Reynolds, quartermaster; Edward Patrick, officer of the day, and Stephen Francis, officer of the guides.

Officer Is Popular

The admiration that these comrades have always felt for the service that Major Lynch has rendered his country is shown, not only in the fact that they have decided to name their camp after him, but also in the pains that they have taken to honor him at their coming banquet. His biography will be given at that time, and re-tells the United States has waged: "For your information, I wish to

markable.

Although born in Louisiana about the first martyr in the cause of American independence, to the four sixty-eight years ago, Major Lynch spent the greater portion of his busy life in Natchez, Miss., where he was in service in the battle of San Juan Hill. He was appointed justice of the peace for Adams county by General Ames, and later military governor of the same state.

from the days of Crispus Attucks,

the last term as speaker of the house. He also served three terms in Congress, and was sent as a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1872, 1884 (when he acted as temporary chairman), 1888, 1892 and 1896. He was a member of the Republican national committee for four years, and made auditor of the treasury for the navy department under the Harrison administration. Acting as paymaster in the Spanish-American war and in the regular army in 1901, appointed captain in 1906, Major Lynch finally retired five years later and has been tucking an heiress up for the past two months ago and entertained several large audiences with his reminiscences of Reconstruction.

Colored Hero Dies

The April number of the Crisis, a record of the darker races, chronicles the recent death of a colored hero of the war of the rebellion, Robert Smalls, of Beaufort, South Carolina, who in 1862 became pilot of a steamer known as the Planter, a special dispatch boat of Confederate officers. One night when all the officers were ashore, Smalls and his crew of eight colored men seized the boat and ran it to the Union fleet, which, on seeing this Confederate steamer, prepared to fight, but soon discovered at the hoisting of the white flag that the United States government had, by the heroic feat of the colored pilot and his crew, received a boat which, with its property, was valued at something like \$75,000. After the war, Smalls became a member of the state constitutional convention and held office as state representative and state senator. He was also brigadier-general of the South Carolina militia. He was elected to Congress and served as representative in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. President McKinley appointed General Smalls collector of the port of Beaufort, a position which he held until the close of the past year. He died a few days ago, leaving a large number of descendants.

A magazine goes to press her wealth is multiplied. Rich wells are drilling and barrels of oil by the thousand add to her daily income. Perhaps the kindest thing fortune has done for her is this: she has put the pot o' gold in sturdy, capable hands. A guardian and a lawyer look at Sarah with kindly eyes: one of them said the other day, "Things will be speedily changed, the family will be made comfortable, and Sarah will be put in a good school. She will be given the very best education she will take."

Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute is being considered for a member of the International Jury of Awards in connection with the Panama-Pacific International exposition, the highest honor an exposition can bestow upon a citizen. The following letter has been sent to Dr. Washington signed by Alvin E. Pope, chief departments of education and social economy:

"Dr. Booker T. Washington—The highest honor an international exposition can bestow upon a citizen of any country is to make him a member of the International Jury of Awards. I wish to have your permission to nominate you as a member of the International Jury on

state that your traveling expenses to and from San Francisco, including railroad fare on ordinary express on a round-trip basis, together with a charge for lower Pullman berth, will be paid, and in addition, five dollars per diem will be allowed for sustenance and gratuities while en route, and five dollars per diem for each day your services are required and employed in jury duty. If you can grant me this permission, kindly wire collect." * * *

On Thursday evening, April 1st, a class in equitation had their graduating exercises in the riding hall at Fort Leavenworth, this exercise and other functions in the riding hall have always been considered public affairs which all enlisted men and their families have heretofore attended without discrimination until the above date, when an order was issued by the detachment commander which struck us all like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, stating that all enlisted men (colored) with their families and friends, must not occupy the same part of the balcony with the white enlisted men and their families. Heretofore all enlisted men have used the same part of the building indiscriminately.

Two other facts which make the order more embarrassing are, first, we have charge of the riding hall as regards to its care; second, we were detailed as ushers to segregate ourselves. Now we are well aware of the fact that such orders are not or have not heretofore been approved of by the War Department, but as enlisted men we have no chance of reaching the War Department only through military channels, and that is out of the question in this case. Hence we make this appeal through your paper. We consider our condition even worse than the Brownsville affair. There may or may not have been some excuse for the treatment accorded the soldiers at Brownsville from a military point of view; it could have been for discipline, but in this case it is quite different. No one can accuse discipline as the cause of this order. We have been here since the organizing of this detachment and we have our first time to have any trouble with any soldiers of the post or civilians of the city.

Now, Mr. Editor, you can find the above statement true by asking any member of Detachment No. 2, colored.

Thanking you in advance for your space and hoping other papers will copy, I remain Yours Respectfully.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR THE TIMES
Leavenworth, Kan. April 2 1915.

COLORED VETERANS TO BE HONOR GUESTS

Mass Meeting and Memorial Service Scheduled for Next Sunday Afternoon—Many Organizations to Participate.

Negro Soldiers Segregated.

To The Times:
Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make it known to the ten million negro citizens of this country, what we consider the greatest humiliation we have had to undergo as soldiers since the Brownsville affair.

Members of the Martin R. Delaney Post of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps will be the guests of the

other colored citizens of Indianapolis at a mass meeting and memorial service in the auditorium of the colored Y. M. C. A. Building, under the auspices of the Pastors' Council and the Baptist Ministerial Alliance next Sunday afternoon. In the morning the various pastors will tell their congregations of the services of the colored soldier and take an offering for the local organization.

Gurley Brewer to Speak.

The Rev. H. L. Herod, chairman of the committee on arrangements, will preside at the afternoon service and the address will be made by Gurley Brewer. A large chorus will lead the audience in singing patriotic songs. The parade led by the colored Y. M. C. A. Band will be a feature. Several lodges and veterans of the Spanish-American war are expected to participate. The veterans will ride in automobiles loaned by colored citizens.

The colored club women of Indiana will open their annual session at Marion Tuesday. Mrs. Gertrude B. Hill of Indianapolis, state president, will preside. Mrs. Beulah Porter Price, Mrs. Adelee Sims, Mrs. Ida Bryant and Mrs. Belle Davis are among the other state officers and superintendents of departments who will attend. Indianapolis will be represented on the program by Miss Frances M. Berry, Mrs. Beulah Porter Price, Mrs. Simms and Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Mary E. Beck has returned from Champaign, Ill., where she visited her niece, Miss Selma Beck, a student in the University of Illinois.

The Rev. D. P. Roberts will preach at both the morning and the evening services today at Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander DuValle will celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of their marriage at their home on Harlan street Friday afternoon and evening.

The South Side Business Women's Club will hold its next meeting with Mrs. Mattie V. Brown.

The Rev. Mr. Carey of New York read a paper before the Pastors' Council at the colored Y. M. C. A. Building Wednesday morning on "Morris, the Inventor." The paper this week will be read by the Rev. A. J. Schrockley, pastor of Penick Chapel.

A provisional branch of the colored Y. W. C. A. will meet at Allen Chapel this afternoon.

Mrs. Sadie Hill will be hostess for the Research Club this week. "The Evolution of the House" will be the general topic. Papers will be read by Mrs. Virgie White and Mrs. Sadie Hill.

The Rev. P. T. Gorham will preach at Simpson Chapel this morning on "Old Soldiers," and in the evening on "The Value of a Man."

The Browning Club met with the Rev. H. L. Herod last week. Officers for the next year will be elected at the next meeting.

Mrs. Clara Bond died at her home on Blackford street Tuesday. The funeral service was conducted Thursday. The body was taken to Springfield for burial. Mrs. Bond was well known in colored church and club life.

The officers of the Second Christian Church and their wives are planning a reception to the members of the church Monday evening, May 31. The committee of arrangements is composed of Estill Mitchell, Silas Priestly and Milton Johnson.

School No. 23 will observe May day Friday afternoon. Gladys Eubanks has been chosen May Queen, with Viola of the line in the United States army. There are four colored commissioned officers in the army also, James Hunter and Otto Simpson will represent Columbia and Uncle Sam.

The Rev. B. J. Prince, who resigned the pastorate of the Second Baptist from civil life. Chaplain George

Church of this city recently, has accepted a call to the Providence Baptist Church of Chicago. He will preach at both services at the Second Baptist

The Rev. Charles Lewis, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, will address a mass meeting of missionary workers this afternoon.

A church efficiency conference will be held at Scott's Chapel Tuesday afternoon and evening by the Rev. G. R. Bryant of Chicago, district superintendent in the M. E. church.

Mrs. Sivilla Ellen Briggs of Richmond, Va., a soprano singer, will give a recital at Jones' Tabernacle Monday evening, May 31. Mrs. Harriet Kelley will give a reading.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Crossen have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Hortense, to Mr. Darlan Hicks at the home of the bride, 23 West Eleventh street, Wednesday evening, June 16.

A large crowd is expected to attend the day festival to be held Monday and Tuesday at Tomlinson Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Council, for the benefit of the Lincoln Hospital, Alpha home and other welfare work among colored people.

Much interest is being taken by the members and friends of the Second Christian Church in the annual financial rally to be held the second Sunday in June. A children's party and lawn fete will be given at the parsonage next Friday evening under the direction of Mrs. York Jennings. Mrs. Galloway's club will give a musical program at the church June 4. The club of H. C. Milliken Jr. will give a program June 7. Russell Smith, Reginald DuValle, Dennis Washington, Elmer Herron, George Costel and H. C. Milliken will take part. The juniors and the intermediates of the Sunday school, under the direction of Miss Margaret Boone and Mrs. Jessie Settles, will give a program at the church this evening. The pastor will preach this morning.

The State Sisters of Charity closed a three-day session at the Ebenezer Baptist Church Friday with the election of the following officers: Mrs. Ada Goins, Indianapolis, president; Mrs. Nellie Webster, Anderson, vice president; Mrs. Ella Settles and Mrs. Laura Roberts, Indianapolis, secretaries, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, Indianapolis, treasurer. Mrs. Malinda Thomas of this city was named state organizer. The next meeting will be held at Bloomington.

The Jones Tabernacle Church will hold its financial rally today. The Rev. W. H. Weaver will preach at the morning service. The Rev. D. P. Roberts, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, will speak at 3 o'clock this afternoon and G. L. Hayes will be the speaker at the evening service.

THE FIRST ONE

DAVIS IS ONLY COLORED MAN OF HIS RANK

First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry Assigned to Wilberforce College.

First Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, of the Ninth cavalry, who left here a few days ago under orders of the war department to assume his new duties as instructor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce university, in Ohio, is one of the only three colored commissioned officers

of the line in the United States army. There are four colored commissioned officers in the army also, but they are chaplains and appointed to the pastorates of the Second Baptist from civil life. Chaplain George

W. F. Frieleau, Ninth cavalry, is one of the other two officers of the line now stationed in Liberia on behalf of the United States government, and Lieut. John E. Grace, now stationed with the Twenty-fifth infantry. There are two colored regiments of cavalry in the army.

It is not very often that an enlisted man gets a commission in the United States army and a rarity when a Negro obtains one. Major Young went to West Point. The career of Lieut. Davis is therefore notable. Just before leaving here he took an examination for promotion to captain. Three years ago he returned from Liberia where he served 20 months in the position Major Young now occupies.

Lieut. Davis says that Liberia is a country of 43,000 square miles situated on the west coast of Africa almost directly under the equator. It extends 300 miles along the coast.

The population consists of 50,000 Americo-Liberians and 2,000,000 natives. The colony was founded early in the Nineteenth century by Americans who wished to provide an asylum for the slaves of the southern states. The capital was named Monrovia after President James Monroe. Its government was given recognition in 1847, and Lieut. Davis thinks the fact that the country has never had a revolution since proves that the negroes are capable of self-government.

Lieut. Davis's army career began when he organized a company of the Eighth United States volunteer infantry in Washington in 1898. It was a colored regiment. He accompanied it to Fort Thomas, Ky., becoming first lieutenant. When the regiment was mustered out at Chickamauga, Ga.,

March 6, 1899, he enlisted as a private in Troop I. Ninth cavalry, of which company Colonel J. F. Guillet was then captain. He remained in the Ninth cavalry until May, 1901, becoming successively corporal, sergeant and squadron sergeant major. Before the end of his three-year term of his was in 1909. The excuse of other na-

first enlistment he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Tenth cavalry. March 30, 1905 he was promoted to first lieutenant. He served with the Tenth during the Samar campaign in the Philippines.

AT WILBERFORCE.

From September, 1905, to Sept. 1, 1909 he was on special service at Wilberforce university, to which he has just returned as professor of military science and tactics. Then he received his appointment as military attaché to the American legation at Monrovia, Liberia. Dec. 3, 1911 he went back to the Ninth cavalry. He commanded Troop B during patrol duty at the first fight at Naco in 1913.

Davis was a junior in Howard university, Washington, when he resolved to enlist in the army and take from the shoulders of his parents the burden of keeping him in school. His idea in joining the army was to get leisure time in which to complete his education without expense. He was able, however, to get a commission before his enlistment expired

my friends told me that the African never would not affect me because of my African progenitors and the black pigment in my skin. I came home, however, with the fever. Major Young, who is a blacker man than I am, got the fever there too.

Another illustration: In the southern states most of the negroes are flat-footed. That led me to believe that the flat foot of the American negro was produced by his peculiar environment. The natives of Africa live under the Mohammedan law and are polygamous but are virtuous. Polygamy as they practice it would not be termed immoral by any right-minded person after making an investigation. All deformed babes are killed when born in the interior of Africa the more loathsome diseases of the white race are unknown."

Infantry Returns From The Phillipines.

Transport Thomas Arrives with nine Companies of Twenty-Fourth.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—After three years and eight months of garrison and field work in the Philippine Islands, the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry landed in "the States" yesterday morning from the Army transport Thomas, and went into barracks at the Presidio of San Francisco for an indefinite stay here. Nine companies and headquarters came on the transport, or 1334 men. Company L of the command reached here a month ago, and the two additional companies of the command come in the next transport.

The Twenty-fourth is one of the four colored regiments in the Army, and it is considered a splendid command. Prior to leaving the Philippines, the people of Manila, in appreciation of the splendid work of the men while in the islands, and in token of the appreciation in which the regiment is held there presented it with a fine dining cup.

Good weather was encountered by the transport for the entire voyage. Among the passengers was Colonel John C. Tillson of the Fifteenth Infantry, who has been stationed with his regiment in China. He was sick when he boarded the transport, and yesterday morning was admitted to the Letterman General Hospital at the presidio for observation and treatment.

Harry Clemons, an enlisted man of the Twenty-fourth, died during the voyage. He was one of the best athletes in the Army, and heart trouble, said to be due to overtraining, was responsible for his death. Captain Michael Healey was in command of the transport, which was packed to its capacity.

COLONIZATION IMPRACTICABLE.

"This was shown clearly," he explained, "when negroes in the South threatened to lynch men who were advocating the plan. The reason for their attitude is not hard to understand. The American negro is just as much an American as any white man and will just as quickly resent any attempt to deport him. As a matter of fact the negro is better adapted to this country than the average European, because his ancestry in this country dates further back. His African characteristics have been taken out of him by environment. When I went to Liberia

Soldiers - 1915

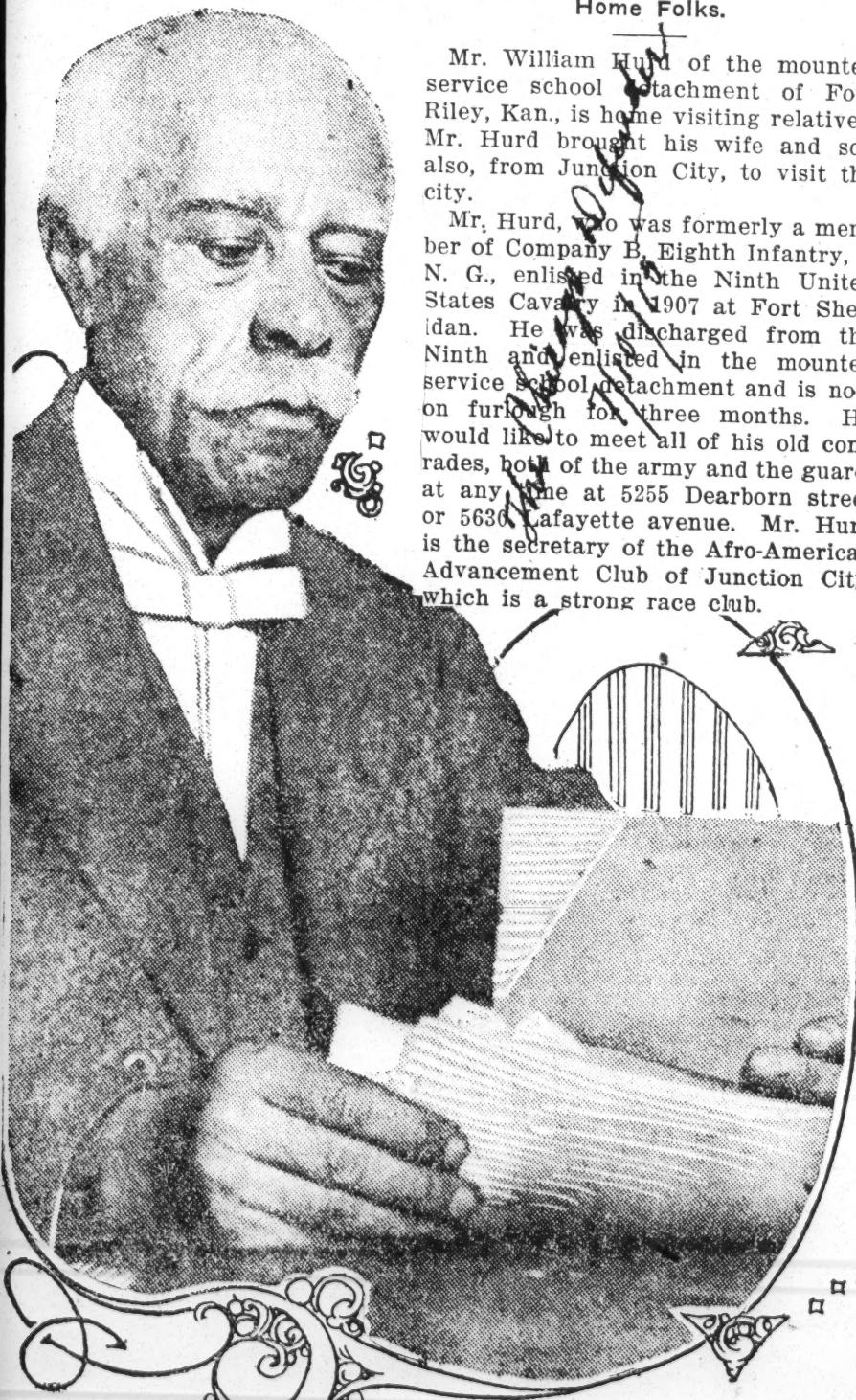
MAJ. JOHN R. LYNCH,
whom colored veterans
will honor.

SOLDIER BOY HOME TO VISIT RELATIVES

William Hurd of Fort Riley, Kan.,
Spends Delightful Time with
Home Folks.

Mr. William Hurd of the mounted service school detachment of Fort Riley, Kan., is home visiting relatives. Mr. Hurd brought his wife and son also, from Junction City, to visit the city.

Mr. Hurd, who was formerly a member of Company B, Eighth Infantry, I. N. G., enlisted in the Ninth United States Cavalry in 1907 at Fort Sheridan. He was discharged from the Ninth and enlisted in the mounted service school detachment and is now on furlough for three months. He would like to meet all of his old comrades, both of the army and the guard, at any time at 5255 Dearborn street or 5630 Lafayette avenue. Mr. Hurd is the secretary of the Afro-American Advancement Club of Junction City, which is a strong race club.



QUESTIONS THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHT TO ENLIST

What Would Be the Most Appropriate
Stand for the Colored Man to Assume in Case the United States Went to War?

(Continued from last week)

With freedom came the XIV and XV Amendments to the Constitution curing our rights as citizens, but for 17, 1861. With their freedom the great masses of our people those were given 70 per cent of the estate on which they had lived and slaved-

30 per cent was given to the nobility and landed gentry, whom they had served so long.

In 1865, after the collapse of the Confederacy and freedom for the slaves became an accomplished fact in so many cases the masters turned their former slaves out in the country road, who had served them no less faithfully, even to protecting their women and homes during that troublous period, while the masters and sons were in the army fighting directly against their every interest.

After having suffered every abuse, calumny and brutality, history records no such devotion and fidelity of a people similarly situated.

It's true, in a weak-hearted way, the Government made feeble attempts to ameliorate the condition of the "Nation's Ward," as we were popularly termed, by sending rations and securing shelter for those evicted, until they could get a foothold, but this did not constitute justice.

To-day a Japanese question confronts the country. Some time ago a leading evening paper, quoting a prominent white citizen, said: "Japan, despite equal rights here, is awaiting an opportunity to attack us, and we should be prepared." Admitting the wrong, not one thing is said about righting it. Why? Because they belong to what he considers an inferior race and they have no rights he need respect.

Can we as men, thinking men, up where throng after throng pass and hold such an unholy cause, and fight pass foundations of culture and com-

Japan in the maintenance of white suzerainty, few ever dream or realize the

premacy, after so many concrete ex-evil factors that are essential to any

amples of tyranny and injustice done industry or literary movement.

our people through this assumption?

Seemingly the Japanese are chasm recall the beautiful analysis of the pionering the cause of all the so-called bees working. If there happens to be inferior races.

From the close of the Civil War inconsistency it is instantly thrown out 1865 to the end of the Reconstruction period, we may consider our Golden Age.

Since then the broad field of opportunity opened to us has slowly contracted, with the degrading "Jim Crow" laws, Grandfather Clauses, practices of peonage, by both States:

First of all take the letter P, which and individuals, and other evasive measures enacted to deprive us of our constitutional rights, our condition is indeed, little better than the chattel slavery from which we were freed.

Judge Lynch sits on, not a few cases

for any crime committed by us, or of

which we may be suspected. By this

method of saving the State the ex-

pense of a trial, whole families have

perished miserably, women not ex-

cepted. There has also been quite a

few burnings at the stake in different

sections of the country. And to think

these little pleasantries are indulged in

by the leading citizens of the com-

munity in which they occur. In recent

years there has been a fairly success-

ful movement to establish, by law

pales beyond which we may not live.

Formerly this was done no less effec-

Wretched conditions under which we

must live. Russia, by so many, is con-

sidered a barbarian country; let us prove guilty. We are guilty from the

look at the treatment accorded her.

serfs when they were freed and com-

pare it with that of the slaves freed by

the highly civilized United States.

Serfdom in Russia was abolished by

President Roosevelt caused many of

a manifesto of Alexander II on March

17, 1861. With their freedom the new era. We looked forward hopeful-

the great masses of our people those were given 70 per cent of the estate to the future.

With the advent of Taft, everythin-

one by Roosevelt was undone. He assumed toward us a passive attitude things would have not been so bad, but we were speedily sacrificed in his efforts to establish a "Lily white" Republican party in the South.

From Wilson we expected nothing good; to date we have not been disappointed. From his humiliating policy of segregation, thus giving the sanction of the highest office of the nation to all the class legislation aimed at us our white citizens have vied with each other in heaping indignities on our people. From the present outlook black despair would fill our hearts but for the buoyant spirit that we inherit from the strain of African blood in our veins.

In reverting to the original question on which this article is based, and carefully examining the facts presented, why should we fight? Have we liberties to defend?

Did our heroes of the past raise their people or their descendants in the esteem of this country by sacrificing life and limb in her defense? Should the call "To Arms" resound through the land, answer these questions and decide, not as dumb-driven cattle, but as God intended you should be—men. G. W.

Bad Management Makes Bad Business
Editor Amsterdam News.

Sir: Inside of the great metropolis

Can we as men, thinking men, up where throng after throng pass and hold such an unholy cause, and fight pass foundations of culture and com-

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Hiring Others to Fight.

Our correspondent of Tu suggested that the United S create a negro army of from 500 to 1,000,000 men for carry on the reclamation work and other industrial undertakings in peace, and do our fighting in time of war. This is a most undemocratic and abhorrent suggestion. Mercenary armies and vicarious fighters were in fashion 150 years ago, when despotic kings used them as their tools of oppression. The odium that attaches to the term Hessian, in our own history, is the result of the intense feeling among our own forefathers against hiring soldiers.

The revolutionary fighters were willing to risk their fortunes, their energies and their lives in the struggle for liberty, and the English king brought into the field against them hired troops. Unprepared and undisciplined as the Americans were, their superior morale won for them victory.

During the French revolution the great outburst of enthusiasm for liberal ideas moved all classes of France. The thrilling notes of the "Marseillaise" animated the peasants of the farms and the workers of France. All were ready to take up arms and risk battle for the new republic. Then universal compulsory military service was born. The conception of the nation in arms, + ing for its ideals, sprang into be and became the transforming force of the nineteenth century. War can no longer be carried on by a ruling class; it needs the co-operation of the entire people.

Yesterday's news brought the significant statement of Lloyd George to union labor in Great Britain, "This struggle is a battle of mechanics. Without you our cause is lost." Recognition of the fact that the integrity of a nation is dependent upon the strength, health and vitality of each individual citizen gives a new significance to social legislation. The state, which is dependent upon each individual citizen, must in its own interest assume responsibility for the health and welfare even of the humblest.

The hope of a new social order is before all peoples to-day. What do the ideals of freedom, as typified in the government of the United States,

mean to each one of us to-day? Is the dream of human brotherhood, which shall bring equal opportunity to all, that underlies our American constitution, significant enough to each citizen in New York and throughout the whole nation to make him willing to risk his energies, his fortune, his life, in a struggle in behalf of our country? Does America mean enough to you who read this editorial to make you willing to give, say, from six months to a year of your life to the service of the nation, during which time training for efficient military service can be imparted? Are you willing to have your son place himself at the disposal of the nation in this way? Or does a life of ease, disinclination to personal sacrifice, make you prefer to put trust into appliances and hired soldiers that can be bought for money? The courage to die for a cause cannot be bought for money. The morale that leads soldiers unflinchingly to face death comes only from the belief that the cause for which they fight is greater than the individual life of any man.

Health and prosperity threaten to make us a nation of self-seekers. The exaltation of personal ease and comfort menaces our permanent well-being. In military service every able-bodied young man subordinates his personal interests to the welfare of his nation; it is an act of faith by which he recognizes that the end of his life is to promote the welfare of his people, with the spiritual values it treasures, is of more importance than his own personal happiness, and that one of the greatest sacrifices he can render by his life is to promote the welfare of his nation. Likewise every woman who is willing to forego personal pleasure and comfort, and incur the risk and effort of rearing offspring, subordinates her own personal interest to her nation and her race.

America does not want a negro army, first, because it would be unfair to ask of any one race any more than its just proportion of service. Then, the white men of America cannot afford to allow the benefits of universal service to slip from them. Physical strength, alertness of body, ability to engage with others in group effort are developed. Courage, and the moral qualities of discipline and self-control, which his aged parents reside; and after

are valuable in the ordinary walks of life, are enhanced by military training. Compulsory and universal service, drawing upon the sons of the rich and poor alike, from all parts of the country, without reference to race, color or creed, for our national defense, is in keeping with the advanced social ideal of our time.

Sergeant Patterson is a fine looking man, well built, has a fine manners and is well polished and makes friends with everybody and it is through his ability as an officer and a man that the Detachment Service at Fort Leavenworth has held a high record for doing things for the elevation of the young soldiers.

The banquet was served by the comrades of the Detachment Service and over 250 covers were laid. All sat down and enjoyed one of the finest repasts that we ever witnessed. The bill of fare consisted of all the choicest of meats, dressings, cheese, bread, cake, ice cream, cider, celery, pickles, onions, sandwiches and cigars and cigarettes.

Special papers and resolutions were read and a great ovation was given Sergeant Patterson which the citizens are so appreciative of its showed the high esteem in which he is held by his comrades. After the banquet and speeches, they retired to the large dancing pavilion, where the young couples danced till a late hour. All present felt that they had enjoyed themselves and paid honor to a man who deserved it.



SERGEANT WM. PATTERSON

WOULD RETAIN NEGRO TROOPERS

*The New York
Citizens of Douglas, Arizona,
Ask Permanent Retention
of Ninth Cavalry*

MANY BARS FOR NEGROES

Practically All Public Facilities

Are Closed to the Negro Soldiers and Their Children—Open even to Mexicans.

INSINUATIONS RESENTED

Performance of Duty Is for Duty's Sake
Not for Purpose of being Kept in Small
Town where only Saloon and Brothel
Are Open to Them.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 2.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, through its secretary, Oscar K. Goll, has requested Congressman Carl Hayden to make an effort to have the Ninth United States Cavalry permanently located here.

The regiment has been stationed at Douglas during the past two years and the regiment has been stationed at Douglas during the past two years and the citizens are so appreciative of its members that they want it here permanently.

The text of the telegram which was sent the Congressman expressed some friendly sentiments and paid the Negro troopers the compliment of saying that "the members of the Ninth Cavalry, by their exemplary conduct, have dissipated racial prejudice and won the tolerance of the people of this community."

But there were some statements in the telegram which were not so palatable to the colored soldiers. Secretary Goll said: "As you well know, there are very few places in the United States where colored troops are acceptable, but we can conscientiously say that a better behaved lot of Negroes were never assembled in my community. * * * The troopers themselves seem fully to realize that upon their proper conduct depends their stay in the vicinity of Douglas."

Cheyenne Wants Them Back.

Appreciating the complimentary references, at the same time the valiant troopers are not willing that the world should look upon them as pariahs and outcasts, with Douglas as the only refuge willing to receive the regiment. The statement is made that the citizens of Cheyenne, Wyoming, where the regiment was formerly stationed, have made constant and repeated effort to have the Ninth returned to that station, finding them much preferable to the white soldiers. Other communities have also requested that the regiment be returned.

The soldiers are not any too well pleased with the insinuation that because of their desire to remain in Douglas they are on their good behavior, as this, they say, would take from them the credit of doing duty for duty's sake, and thus deprive them of a merited consideration due for the attainment of a required standard.

Many Proscriptions in Douglas.

The implication is objected to, according to the men, that they have simply been good little fellows in order to be allowed to camp in a small Western

town, where practically everything has been closed to the Negro soldiers except the saloon and the brothel, a town wherein Negro children cannot attend high school, although fine facilities are offered others, even to bath houses at schools for the Mexicans, a town where the N. M. C. A. is closed to the Negro soldiers, although all others are welcomed.

The explanation of the tone of the telegram sent by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is alleged to be in the fact that the Ninth Cavalry succeeded a regiment of white men, and has served to some extent jointly with white soldiers, and the citizens are not willing to admit that the Negro soldiers have been more efficient, are better dressed and more respectful, as a result of growth and endeavor. The white citizens, it is declared, do not hesitate to express these things to the soldiers personally when in conversation with them.

NEGRO TROOPS GIVEN PRAISE BY PRESIDENT

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson, through Secretary Garrison, officially has complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (negro) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality of the United States during the fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagement between the Mexican forces.

"By direction of the president," says Secretary Garrison, "I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January last."

The Ninth Cavalry is at Fort Douglas, Ariz., and the Tenth Cavalry is at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Soldiers - 1915

COLORED CORPORAL

WINS HIGH HONOR

The Richmond
IN PRACTICE WORK WAS
ONE OF TWO TO WIN
SWORD HONORS.
3/22/15.

CORPORAL SMITH, OF NINTH, WON HONORS.

New York, April 19.—During the last two or three years the war department has been paying more attention to the use of the sabre by our cavalry regiments than ever before. To this end, an officer of the Fifteenth Cavalry, Second Lieutenant George S. Patton, was sent abroad for a special course in instruction in fencing, and on his return was assigned to duty as instructor in swordsmanship at the Mounted Service School on March 31, as announced in the Evening Post last Saturday. The exhibition of jumping by the troopers reflected great credit on their instructor, First Lieutenant Berkley T. Merchant, Thirteenth Cavalry. The non-commissioned officers scattered on April 1st to their stations in all parts of the country. It is believed that in a few years these graduate ser-

graduates and corporals will have a beneficial effect on the American cavalry. With the suspension of his country as a man. The only place made to get a colored regiment, but the great schools of equitation in France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia, on account of the war, the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley becomes the foremost school of its kind in the world.

N.Y. EV. MAIL

September 1915

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

Compulsion Not Necessary—But
in America There is No Oppor-
tunity for Him to Rise
Above the Lower Ranks.

ON SECOND HORSES.

As the men progressed in the riding game, they were put on the schooled horses of the school, and later on the jumpers, and were re-

quired to make the animals do most everything that a horse is able to do. The troopers were made a huge standing army, primarily to jump the horses over obstacles of every description—stone walls, brush hurdles, post and rail fences, etc. Of all flights of the imagination many cases the men had to draw sabres and run an excelsior-padded manikin through to the hilt while the horse was actually in the air jumping the obstacle. The men worked hard for seven hours a day and took a keen interest in it all. They were proud to have been selected by their regimental commander for the course, and felt it an honor to be members of the first class of its kind to graduate from the Mounted Service School. No attempt was made to grade the soldiers in the course, but Corporal Alvin H. Moore, Troop F, Twelfth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., was chosen as the best horseman in the class. In swordsmanship honors went to two colored troopers, Sergeant Ernest G. Washington, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, the Fifteenth Cavalry, Second Lieutenant Hezekiah K. Smith, and Corporal Hezekiah K. Smith, Lieutenant George S. Patton, was Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, stationed at Douglas, Arizona.

Graduation exercises were held in the riding hall of the Mounted Service School on March 31, as announced in the Evening Post last Saturday. The exhibition of jumping by the troopers reflected great credit on their instructor, First Lieutenant Berkley T. Merchant, Thirteenth Cavalry. The non-commissioned officers scattered on April 1st to their stations in all parts of the country. It is believed that in a few years these graduate ser-

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Compulsion Not Necessary—But in America There is No Opportunity for Him to Rise Above the Lower Ranks.

To the Editor of The Evening Mail:
Sir—I read with interest in the

Evening Mail the proposal of the university up state which has compulsory enlistment of negroes in under the control of an officer of the United States army, I was told by this commandant that I would be excused from the regiments because the presence of a colored man in the company would cause friction. Quite a change since the Wilderness. Over my protest to serve my country I was refused. A classmate of mine who joined the bugle corps was asked to resign because there was one too many buglers, yet he was among the first to come out for the position and

Crispus Attucks, the negro had had experience. No colored man ever has been allowed to take "drill" in that university although compulsory freshman in the defense of his country, and always among the first to answer his country's call. I will men-

tion Crispus Attucks, the negro had had experience.

whose blood was the first shed in the war of the Revolution in calling the citizens of Boston to resent the military training there is required by law and is required for graduation.

I had a friend in a university in Pennsylvania who tried to enter West Point after graduating. He was in-

especially the men of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, who formed by the "powers that be" that fought throughout the war without a negro was not acceptable at that

murmuring, although their families insituation. The last two negroes there were without support because a sec-

retary of war refused to pay them by their fellow students. In order to because their faces were black! satisfy his military ambition my

Though these men didn't receive friend was forced to become expan-

their pay until seven years after the triated, to renounce citizenship in the

war, there was no thought of mutiny land of his birth. He is now a com-

missioned officer in the French army.

When Gen. Benjamin Butler sent

his famous mesage to headquarters,

"If you don't send me reinforcements

by to-morrow I will carry the far into

Africa," time has shown he made no

for the United States in the Philip-

mistake in so doing.

Of the conduct of the negroes indone for the country?

the Spanish-American war, those who were at El Caney and San Juan for a colored man to get a position

Hill can bear witness. The President except as a coal-passenger, fireman,

of the United States has seen fit to mess attendant, etc., no matter how

congratulate the black men of the educated he is or how eager to serve

border patrols for their splendid dis-his country. The highest he can ever

cipline and efficiency between a rainhope to

is a steward or an oc-

of lead in front of them and a stormcasional inner's mate, and yet no

of prejudice behind them. Then why negro has ever drawn a plan of the

this compulsory enlistment of a racefortifications, etc., sent them to a

that never in the history of this foreign country. It has never been

country has been weighed in the bal-necessary to tacitly discharge them

ance and found wanting?

from the service as has been done

The negro does not have to be with another race until recently pop-

geants and corporals will have a driven to serve his country, but heular in the navy.

In New York state an attempt was

to get a colored regiment, but the negro race, or any other race, has for one reason or another it failed.

is that to which by merit it is en-

The negro is willing to serve his

country, titled. The time has long since

country. All he asks is that in the

passed since the negro was only atime of peace he be trained and edu-

hewer of wood and a drawer ofcated as a soldier, instead of being

water. In this government of the shipped off to the front at the out-

people, by the people and for the break of a war as cattle, and that in

people, the negro asks only an equathis land for which he has so often

opportunity for his lawyers, his doc-and so nobly shed his blod he be

tors, his business men, etc. A racgivin every opportunity to which he

that can produce such concededly efis entitled by merit.

ficient fighters surely can and ha

ANOTHER AMERICAN CITIZEN.

produced men capable of acting as

Brooklyn, September 8, 1915.

officers. Then why "white offi-

cers?"

I regret not having been able, as

the writer, "to have done my full

duty to my country," but that wasn't

my fault. Perhaps my experiences

in that direction might be interesting.

When a student at the Boys'

High School of Brooklyn representat-

ives from several Brooklyn regi-

ments called at the school to interest

students in high school companies of

those regiments. Every man in my

class was approached but myself.

Having learned of the part negroes

had played in the wars of the United

States and being ambitious to do my

share, I presented myself at a certain

armory near the school. I was in-

formed that they had no companies

for colored.

Later on in life as a student in a

NOT THE SAME

Driver's Statement, How-
ever, Supported by Man
Yet in Service, Who Wants
Name Withheld.

Editor Amsterdam News, Sir:

Allow me space to inform the public which is so often misled by men who enter the navy and fail to make good that they go out and give the navy a bad name. Let me tell you the man who comes into the navy and tries to make good usually succeeds. There are to-day 1,500 colored men and youths and you can ask them for an opinion. I would like to know it the gentleman in 31 West 138th street ever try to do his comrades a service? Why does he stand behind the bushes and yelp that the services are bad? We know that the navy is bad but not as bad as some try to make it. The writer of the article must have a yellow streak. He should not class all ships together, but give credit where credit is due.

CHAS. NOBLES,

Captain's Steward.
U. S. S. North Dakota, Hampton, Va.

June 7th.

Since receiving your letter Mr Driver, the writer of the article you complain of, furnishes us with a letter he received from a sailor now doing service on a prominent battleship. Among other things this sailor says "I congratulate you on the truth, I read in the greatest paper of the age. I am sorry that I am not at home in New York to tell of worse personal treatment than you stated. I come out next week and the public will hear from me. God help you, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future." Now our colored boys must be having serious trouble with Uncle Sam's men in the navy or we fail to see how they could be so unreasonably to make such complaints if they were not well founded. However, all must admit that this news is most distressing and very discouraging for colored men who contemplate joining the navy, and we would like so much to hear from Secretary Daniels.—Ed.

PRESIDENT WILSON
PRAISES 9TH CAVALRY

The Chicago
Chief Executive Expresses Ap-
preciation of Regiment's Ser-
vice at Naco by Letter Through
Secretary Daniels—Gossip of
the Troopers.

3/11/15

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)
Douglas, Ariz., April 30.—Last week Colonel John F. Gilfoyle, command-
ing the Ninth Cavalry, received the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY NOT SO BAD
SAYS C. NOBLES

Captain's Steward on Battle-
ship North Dakota Refutes
Article by Ex-Sailor.

ALL SHIPS ARE

Compulsion Not Necessary—But
in America There is No Oppor-
tunity for Him to Rise
Above the Lower Ranks.

ON SECOND HORSES.

As the men progressed in the riding game, they were put on the schooled horses of the school, and later on the jumpers, and were re-

To the Editor of The Evening Mail:
Sir—I read with interest in the

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1915. Too much praise cannot be given Miss The Commanding Officer, Ninth Cavalry, Douglas, Ariz. Dear Sir.—By the direction of the President, I take great pleasure in expressing Captain Lincoln Andrew, commander to the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry, his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States' neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January.

Very respectfully,
LINDLY M. GARRISON,
Sec'y of War.

It is seldom that a regiment in the United States' army receives such commendation direct from the secretary of war. The officers and men feel proud of the recognition given them. The letter was read by the colonel during the ceremony of presentation of their standards, which was held on the drill ground at Sunny Side. After the regiment had presented sabers to the standards Colonel Guilfoyle addressed the men, making a soldierly and impressive speech. He mentioned the fact that by next September it will be three years that the Ninth Cavalry has been stationed in Douglas.

Change in Attitude.

"When the regiment came here," explained the colonel, "it was not wanted. The people of Douglas were afraid that it would be a source of trouble. Your conduct has been such that sentiment in the city has undergone a complete change, and citizens are now asking the war department to keep the regiment here permanently. I am pleased with the record you have made."

Colonel Guilfoyle also complimented the men on what they had done at Naco. The Ninth bore the full brunt of trouble there. The troopers patiently patrolled the line at risk of their lives while stray bullets—that in some instances seemed to be deliberately fired instead of stray—zipped past them, wounding and sometimes killing comrades and horses. It was enough to test the discipline of the finest army in the world, and the Ninth Cavalry men stood the test.

Risked Their Lives.

Officers and men both risked their lives repeatedly to assist Naco residents to places of safety. Not once was a complaint made against an officer or soldier. The conduct of the officers! Can you blame them? The regiment has now received the commendation from Washington that it has plenty of brave, competent men to lead them in war, and they should be permitted to do so! To

A whist club was entertained at the Cozy Corner Hotel Monday night and everybody enjoyed himself to the highest est. At 10 o'clock the tables were up to the states to give the back race lines. National guards.

The editor of The Plaindealer has

sent the following letter to government, the entertainers, and Mr. C. V. of several Southern states, the one to executives in the North and East being somewhat different in Monday in the hills and kept them out construction:

Chief Hammond and band went up to Bisbee, where they rendered a fine program.

SHALL WE HAVE COLORED MILITIA IN THE STATES?

The Question Has Been Put up to Governors of Several States Including Our Own Kansas.

In these critical times when one-half of the earth is at war, and our own Uncle Samuel is busy figuring case he is forced to take chips in the game, the question naturally arises in ones mind, where is the Negro coming in? It will take all hands and the cook thrown in for good measure to uphold our honor at arms, but there has been no provision made for the patriotic blacks, who are willing to shed their last drop of good, rich, ripe, red blood for their dear old Uncle.

Several years ago Congress enacted a law making it compulsory for all officers of volunteer regiments to be selected from the militia, and since Illinois is the only state having colored men in the National guard,

the probabilities are that only this regiment of blacks would be found among the volunteers. It is an open declaration among nine out of every

ten colored young men who are ready and willing to enlist any time to defend the land they love, that they would never move a peg under white officer or soldier. The conduct of the officers! Can you blame them? The regiment has now received the commendation from Washington that it has plenty of brave, competent men to lead them in war, and they should be permitted to do so! To

We write this letter with a Christian spirit and feeling, believing that there are many obstacles placed as barriers to colored people along all

Topeka, Kansas, June 3, 1915.
To the Governor of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My Dear Governor: For information for the benefit of myself and the public, we will be under many obligations for your answer to the following questions:

1. Are you opposed to the organization of colored men as state militia officered by colored men in the state of Georgia?
2. Why was the colored militia mustered out of the service some years ago?

3. Do you believe in giving the colored citizens of your state the same privileges of exercising the rights of manhood and franchise as you do any other race?

4. Are the colored people in the rural districts allowed to enjoy as many privileges as colored people in the larger cities of your state?

5. Why are the colored schools of Atlanta and other large cities overcrowded thereby compelling the pupils to attend school one-half of the day?

6. Is it a fact that in the rural districts, the colored schools maintain only four to six months each year and are taught by inferior

teachers whose education is meager and very limited; and who secure their appointments by favoritism?

7. In case of war between this country and Germany or Mexico, what would be your attitude toward

the colored soldier and do you think it would be necessary to call him to arms and do you think that it is high time that some preparations should be made to make the colored man a soldier who will be prepared

to meet the enemy of this government?

We write this letter with a Christian spirit and feeling, believing that there are many obstacles placed as barriers to colored people along all

COLORED CHAPLAIN IN UNITED STATES ARMY GETS PROMOTION.

The Kansas City Star
Captain Oscar J. W. Scott of 25th Infantry Raised From First Lieutenant to Captain.

Captain Oscar J. W. Scott of the 25th Infantry has been raised from the grade of First Lieutenant to that of Captain. He was formerly a minister in the A. M. E. Church and just before his appointment to the army was pastor of the well known Metropolitan Church of Washington. He was appointed Chaplain by President Roosevelt and confirmed April 17, 1907. He has served with his regiment in Texas, in the Philippines, in the state of Washington and is now in Hawaii. He has been a successful preacher and has worked hard to improve the social and physical condition of his soldiers.

It is a matter of deep congratulation to the Negro race in America that their army chaplains have almost without exception had so good a record for manliness and morality.

NEW COMPANY FOR 8TH MUSTERED IN WEDNESDAY

Benote Lee Made First Sergeant
Col. F. A. Denison Presides at the Ceremony.

The Kansas City Star
Company G is the new company added to the 8th Regiment, this city. This company was mustered in on Wednesday evening, April 28th, by Col. F. A. Denison. The officers are Captain Wadsworth D. Holmes; First Lieutenant Charles S. Louise; Second Lieutenant Joseph D. Warner; First Sergeant Benote Lee; Quartermaster Sergeant Ernest Hill; Sergeants, Luther Harris, Joseph Lee, Henry Bracey, Geo. Gose; Corporals, Julius Lofton, Francis Anderson, Elmer Nelson, Oscar Wallace, Charles Chaney and Nathan Montgomery.

Much interest among soldiers is centered in young Benote Lee who was made first sergeant. He was born in Columbia, S. C., and came here when he was four years old. He is the son of Mrs. Henrietta P. Lee and nephew of Mrs. Jennie E. Lewis. In 1901 Sergeant Lee went to camp with Dr. W. T. Jefferson as mascot, Dr. Jefferson buying his suit. He liked the organization so well that later he joined Company F under Captain Arnet. He arose from private to second sergeant and when this new company was formed, was elected first sergeant.

Mr. Lee finished the graded schools and is now employed at a big firm downtown. He was reared in Quinn Chapel Sunday school and is one of

the popular young men in society. His many friends are glad to note his rise in the regiment.

WILSON COMPLIMENTS COLORED SOLDIERS

Commends Ninth and Tenth Cavalry for Their Work Patrolling Mexican Border.

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson through Secretary Garrison has officially complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (colored) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States during the fighting between Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagements between the Mexican forces.

"By direction of the president," says Secretary Garrison, "I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January last."

The Ninth cavalry is at Fort Douglas, Ariz., and the Tenth cavalry is at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The Negro's Patriotism.

To the Editor of the World-Herald: As the war clouds, which have continued to darken European skies, seem likely to overshadow the "Home of the Brave and the Land of the Free," the question of the present attitude of the American negro in such a crisis is momentous.

History shows that in all our wars, from the Boston riots, when Crispus Attucks, a black man, shed the first blood for American independence, down to the gallant charge of the colored soldiers who saved the day at San Juan hill, the American negro has been loyal to the stars and stripes on land and on sea. But today, in the face of ever-increasing color discrimination and extension of unjust color legislation, when the American "door of hope" is being closed against him, what should the "jim-crowed" colored man do?

There are today available as soldiers between the ages of 18 and 50, 1,500,000 able bodied colored men in the United States.

How great should be the patriotism of these men for the flag which permits their brothers to be lynched and burned beneath its protecting folds, their homes destroyed and their liberties and "pursuit of happiness" hampered and handicapped by a damnable race prejudice?"

AUG. G. EDWARDS. M. D.

Soldiers - 1915

Colored Veterans to Form Organization

Colored men who served in the United States army or navy in foreign lands between the years of 1898 and 1902 are organizing a post of Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States. Anybody eligible to membership can gain particulars by addressing W. H. Crowell, aide de camp, in charge of Southern California, 424 South Broadway, Room 613.

FILIPINOS TO DRIVE NEGROES FROM SHIPS

or Economy, Native Enlisted Men Will Serve Middies on Their Summer Cruise.

Speed to The Washington Herald.

Annapolis, Md., April 7.—As an economical move, Filipino enlisted men in the naval service are to supplant colored mess attendants to a large extent during the coming summer cruise of the midshipmen. A detachment of thirty young natives of the islands, who have been serving aboard various ships of the navy arrived here today and will be temporarily assigned to the station ship *Reina Mercedes*, as the cruise does not begin until June.

The cruising squadron will consist of the battleships *Missouri*, the flagship *Ohio*, and *Wisconsin*. The vessels are expected here in a few days.

Negroes Stand Ready.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now, since the people of the United States are so engaged in thinking of European horrors, they have a tendency to overlook American horrors. Daily we read of negroes being lynched and other such atrocities, but Americans hold these things of minor importance.

Let us use imagination for a few seconds:

The United States is drawn into this awful war. Cannot men of intelligence see that they are going to need the negro? In every war in which a negro has fought he has always done his part. Let the United States be drawn into war and the negro stands ready. You men who make the laws (for we have no true personal, or, at least, class representative), fix it so that the negro can feel in his heart that he has a home to fight for, because every man fights harder for home, and I will assure you there will be found among the Afro-Americans no hangers back or German sympathizers.

BEATRICE M. JACKSON,
A nineteen-year-old negro girl.
Tarrytown, N. Y., May 25, 1915.

FOR REPEAL OF NEGRO REGIMENT

National Guard Association to Adopt Resolutions Against Sulzer Law.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The repeal of the colored regiment which was approved by former Governor Sulzer will be advocated in resolutions to be adopted tomorrow by the National Guard Association in session here. Recommendation for the revocation of this law is made by Col. George A. Wingate, president of the association, in a report which shows that the Adjutant-General after making an effort to muster in enough citizens to man the proposed colored regiment, dropped the matter.

The organization of a colored regiment was bitterly opposed by the National Guard officers when ex-Gov. Sulzer signed the bill authorizing it. Gov. Whitman will attend the meeting of the association tomorrow afternoon.

DECIDES NEGRO SLAVES WERE LEGALLY MARRIED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 5.—The Arkansas Supreme Court has decided the unions of Negro slaves in the ante-bellum days legal marriages, even though no marriage ceremony was performed.

The decision was given yesterday in a case involving property which a Negro had inherited from his grandfather, who was a slave. His title was attacked on the ground that his father was an illegitimate child. The court held that, although the grandparents of the Negro in the present case never went through a marriage ceremony, they were legally married according to the customs of their time.

COLORED VETERAN DEAD.

Henry Mungen, a colored veteran of the Civil War who served with the 128th Regiment died at Vassar Hospital Thursday. He was 80 years old and a member of Highland Post.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday at 10 a. m. from the Selfridge undertaking chapel, 19 South Hamilton Street.



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Duala Sika Akoma
Funeral of King

Fumban. Chief of the Banum race, and the war costume.

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Furhan. The Sultan coming out of his palace.

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H 4673 (Meda- Commun)-
French Military Camp.)
(Trucks Marching)

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Azemmour, Morocco . Instruction of new soldiers for France.
Camp Sidi-Ali. Trench work.

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Azemmour, Morocco. Camp of Sidi-ali. Instruction of new
soldiers for France. Trench work/

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London. The Sultan coming out of his palace.

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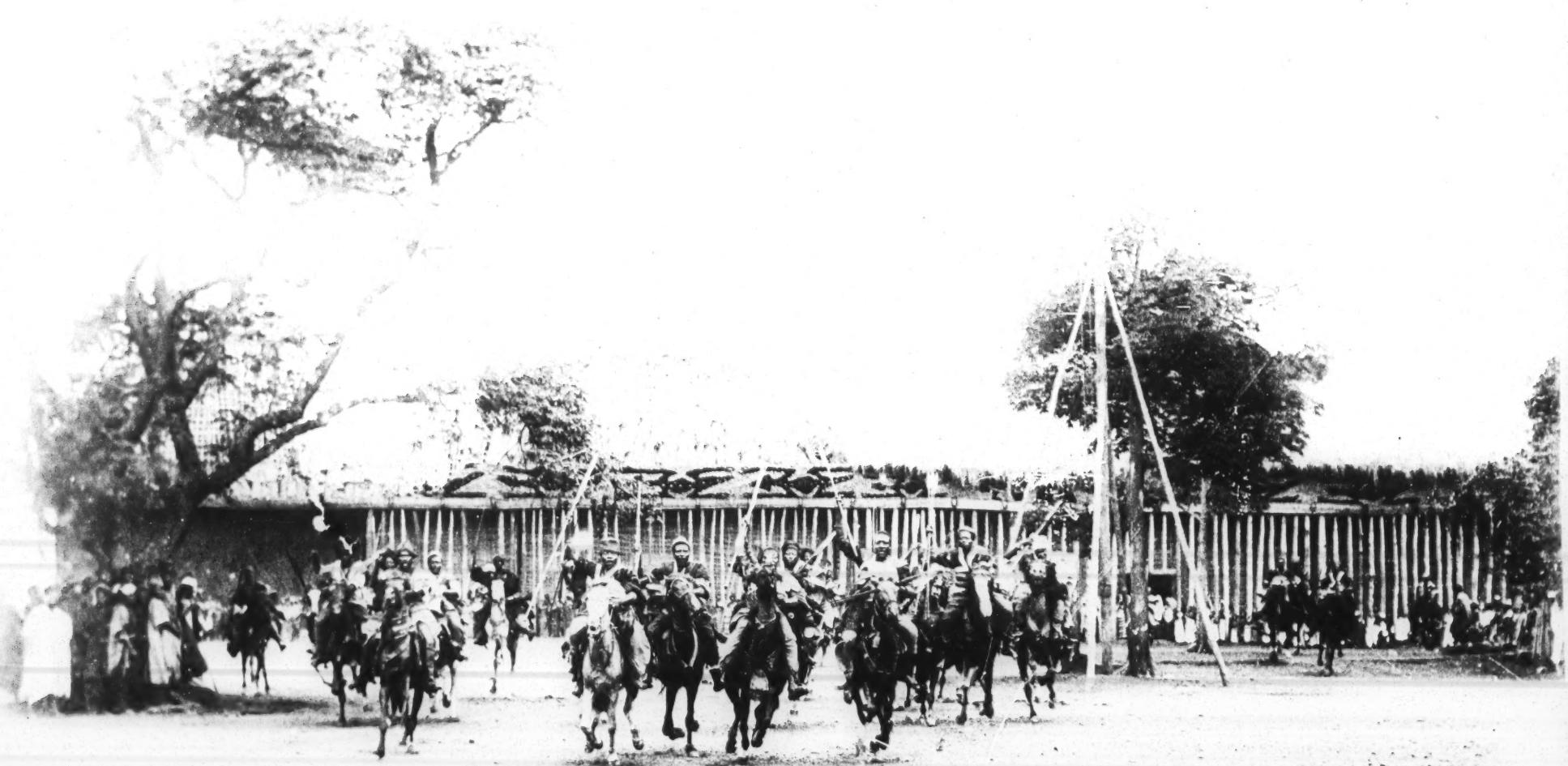
Fumban. The Sultan's cavalry.

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Zelodora. Mating soldiers.

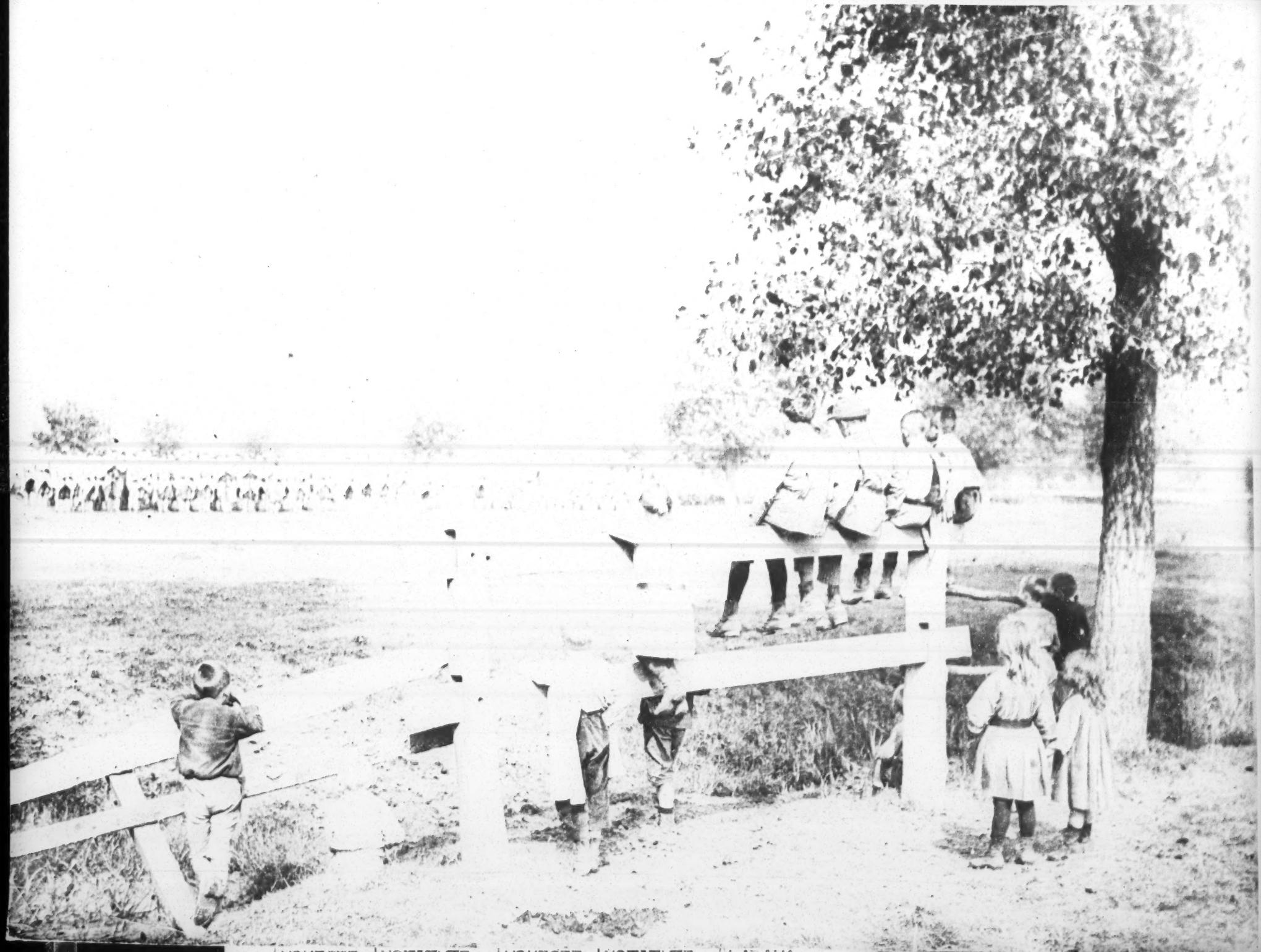
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Azemmour, Morocco. Instruction of new recruits from Morocco.

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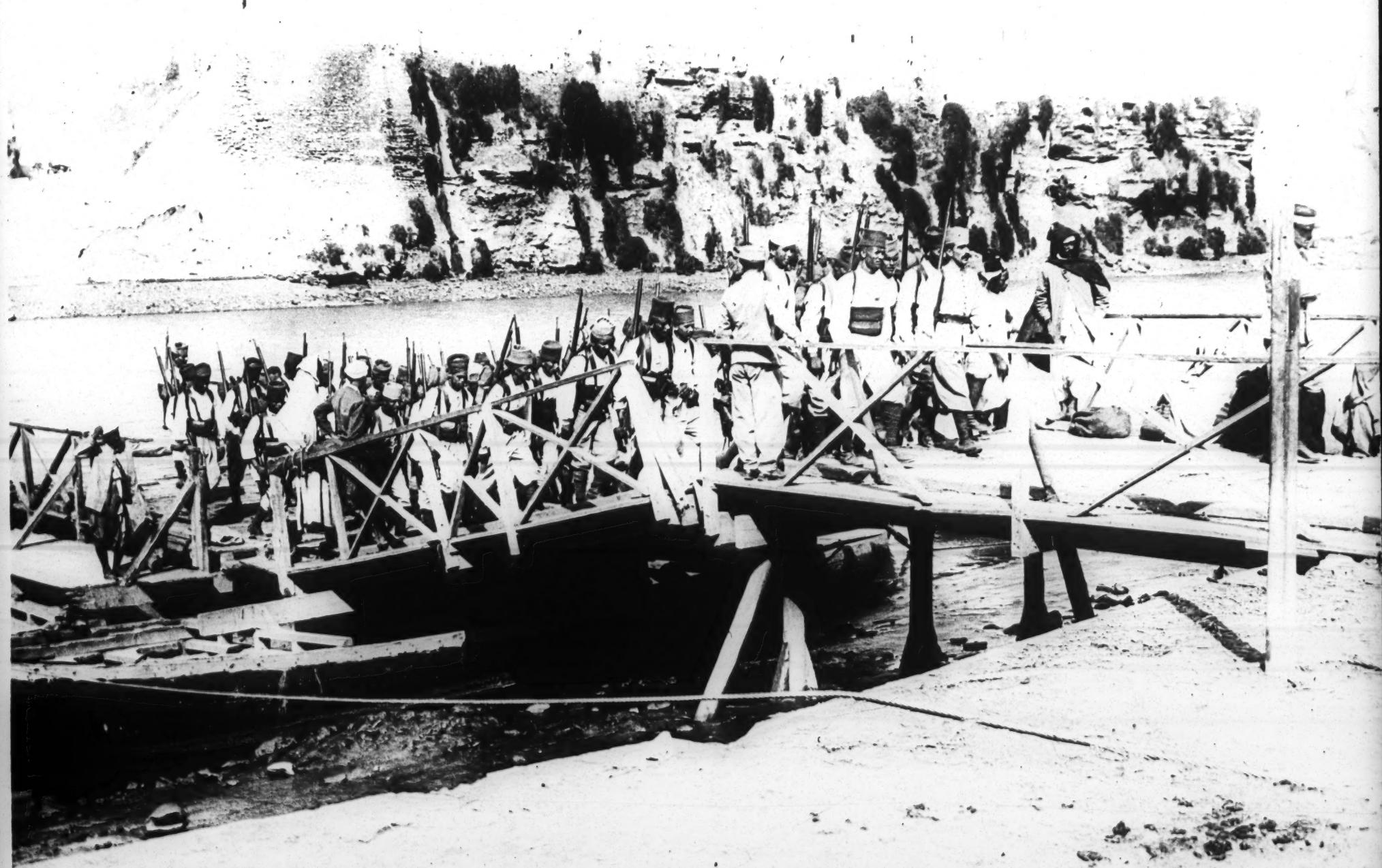
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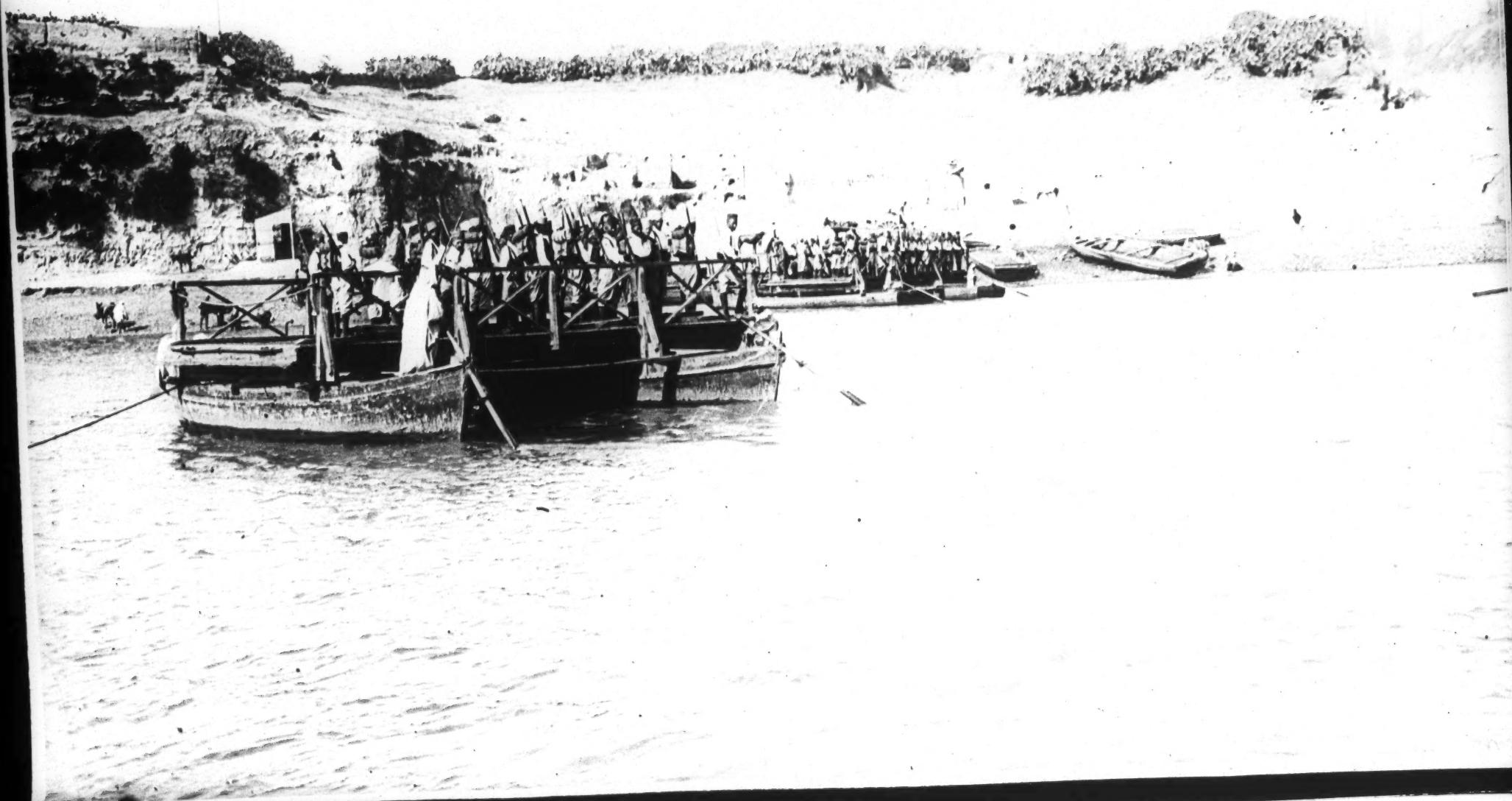
French peasant children enviously watching French soldiers in ~~ansermet~~ .

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19 Sept 11

Agmnoor (Morocco)
Reed hancit trap.
on their way to France

pp 44

Azemmour, Morocco. Newly trained troops on their way to France
from Morocco.

Medina 41

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Bare, in old German residence.

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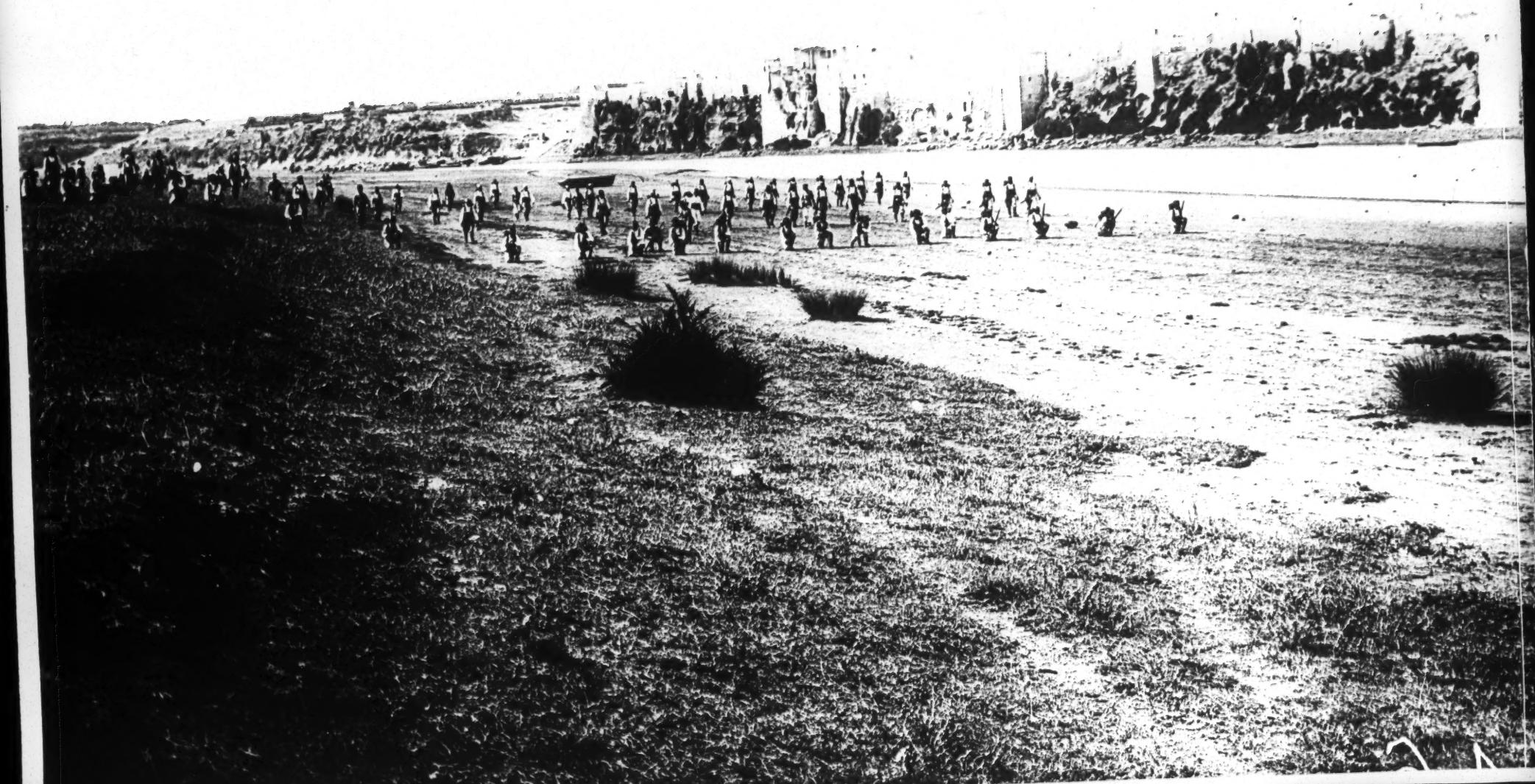
Agadir, Morocco.

Instruction of new Moroccan
recruits still going on, more
troops are trained daily to
replace those lost in
France



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Medina
Azemmour, Morocco. Camp of Sidi-ali. Instruction of new soldiers
for France. Indulging in native sports.

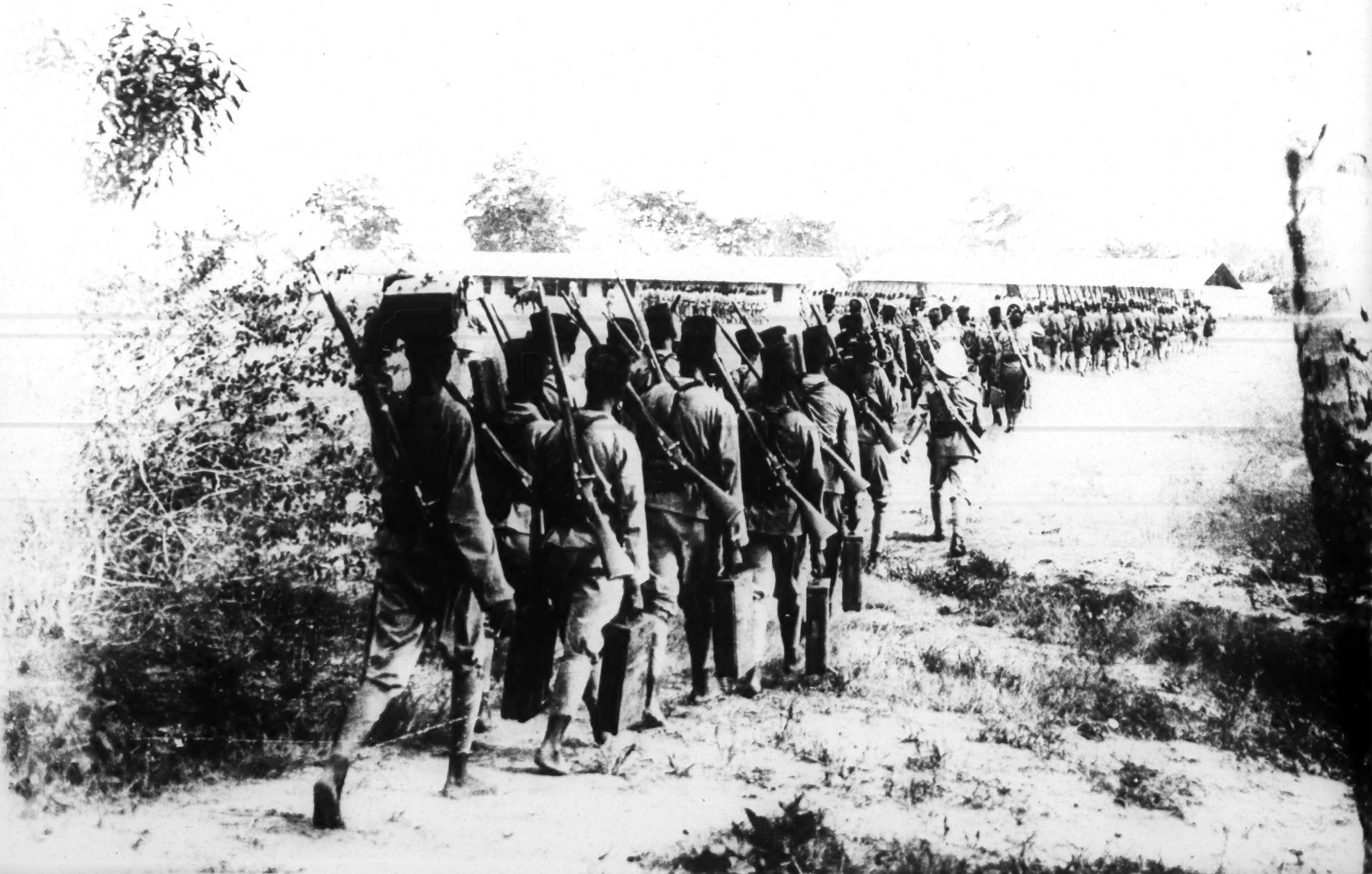
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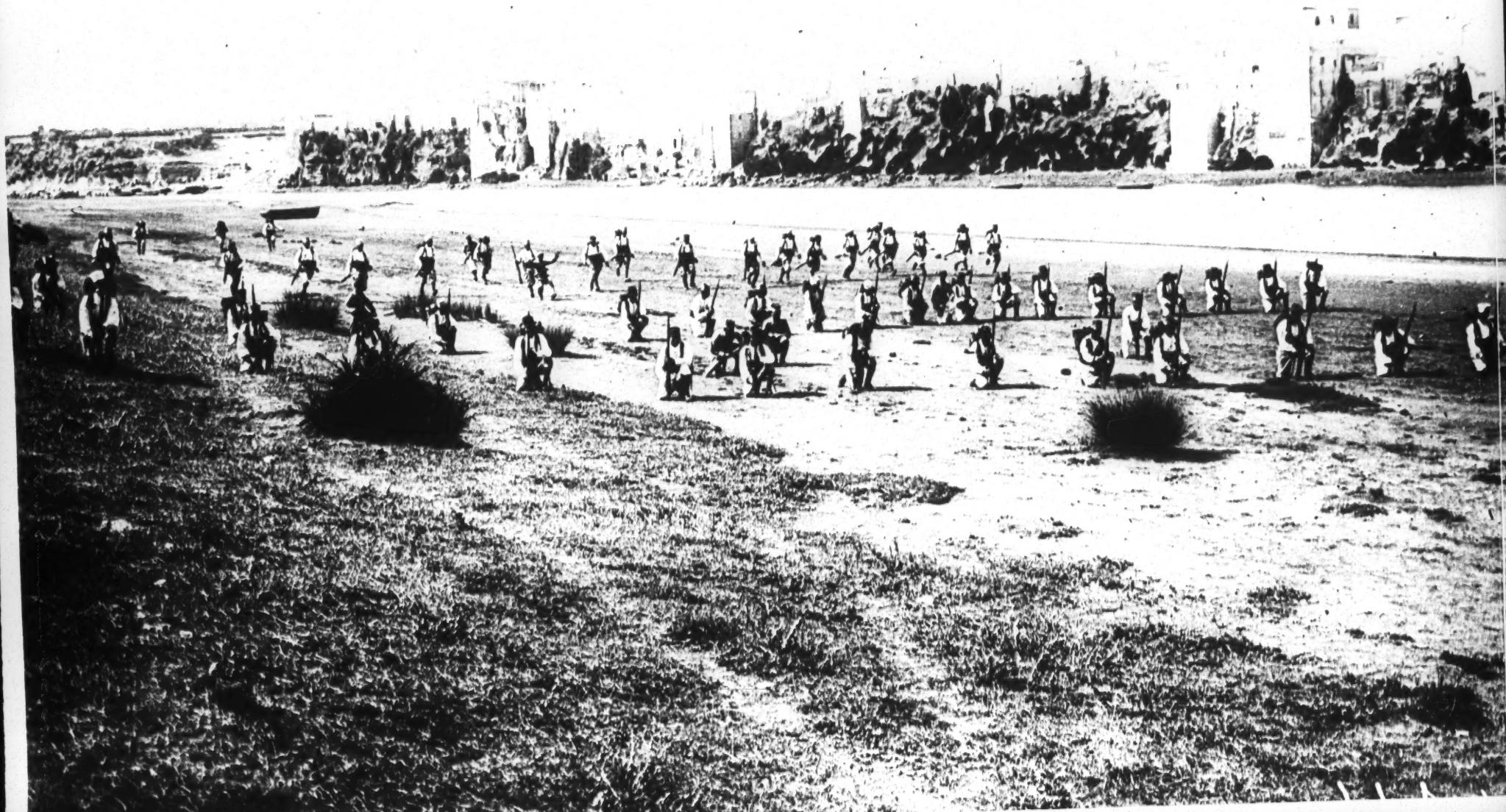
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Azemmour, Morocco. Training new soldiers from Morocco, for France.

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Duala - soldiers at drill
outside their barracks

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Oyemour (Morocco)
Instruction of new Moroccan
soldiers for France

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Off colors at 3rd
Barrocks at 4th

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Duala
Funeral of King Oba Akova



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Duala

Armory of the police garrison
Drilling in the yard

Famban, Archers and musicians.

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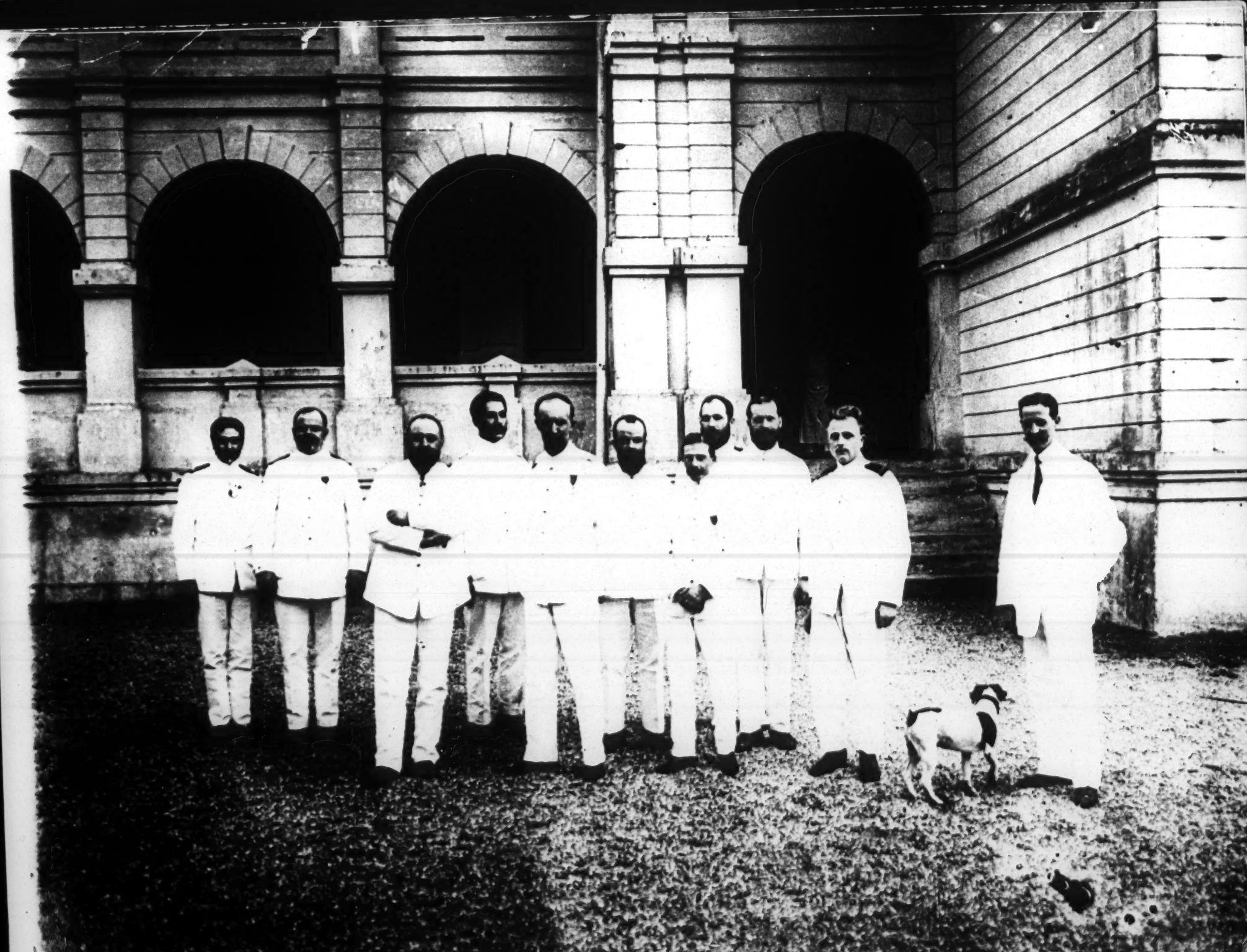
Lolendorf. Trenches constructed by the Germans.

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Camp of the 3rd Co. of Engineers
Drilling





Yaoundi . Members of the S.P.C.A.

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Duala - The government offices.

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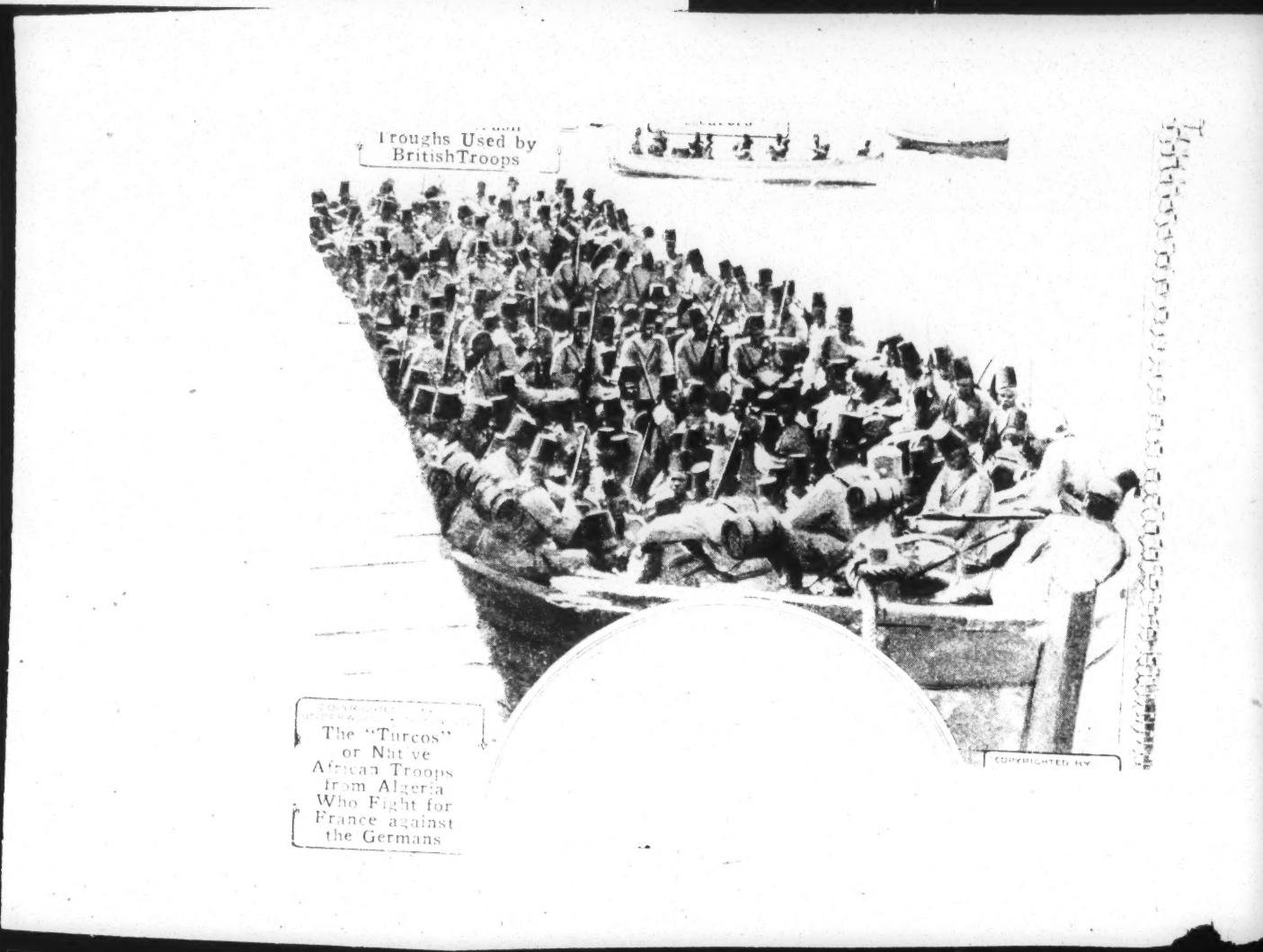
Azemmour, Morocco. Camp of Sidi-Ali. Instruction of new soldiers in trench work.

Medicine 35

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Photo from "The War in Africa" showing the French, English and Belgian troops
MARKET OUTSIDE TRIPOLI'S WALLS, CASTLE AND CEMETERY ON THE RIGHT



AFRICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE



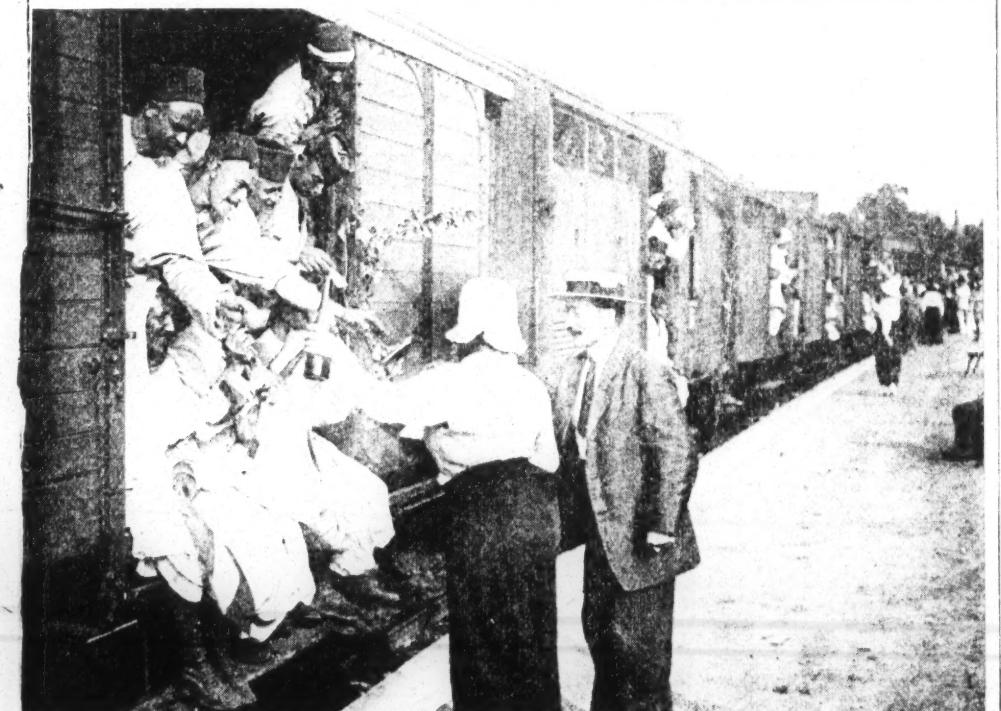
Wounded "Turcos," troops from the French colonies in Africa, being taken to a Red Cross Hospital near Meaux



Another version of the Triple Alliance. Note the love the Frenchman and the African have for their English pal—the sailor. Their arms are entwined around him. This trio was photographed by our Paris correspondent, who learned that they had distinguished themselves in battle. The name of the black soldier is Palleto Benfeir, son of a noted merchant of the Congo Free State.

THE INDEPENDENT

369



FRANCE'S FAMOUS TURCOS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT
The Turcos, who come from Algeria, are famous as horsemen and for their marksmanship. They are trained to fight from childhood. The dispatches have already told of their brilliance and ardor against the Germans

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THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY

The Chicago Defender 10/10/14



Detachment of France's Fearless Black Soldiers Waiting for Word to March. These are the Men the Government Depends Upon for Victory, and Whom it Delights to Honor. The Flag They Serve Protects Them.

The Chicago Defender 10/10/14
Does This Look Like the Act of Savages?

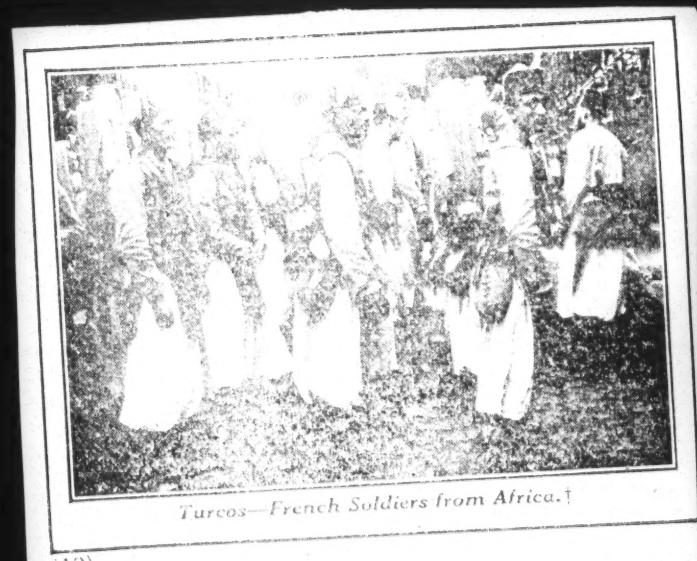


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These three men were decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross for conspicuous bravery in battle. There is no sign of ferocity in this picture. No Red Cross nurse could be more tender. The ungodly spirit that dominates the hearts of the lynchers could never enter the hearts of these brave black soldiers.



French Girl Giving
Wine to Algerian
Troops Passing
Through Maesail
for the Belgian
Frontier



Turcos—French Soldiers from Africa.†

(12)



SUDANESE SOLDIERS. The European war has brought these Sudanese soldiers to the front. They will meet the turks if they attempt to invade Egypt. The Sudanese are well trained fighters. (Photo copyright by U. & U.)

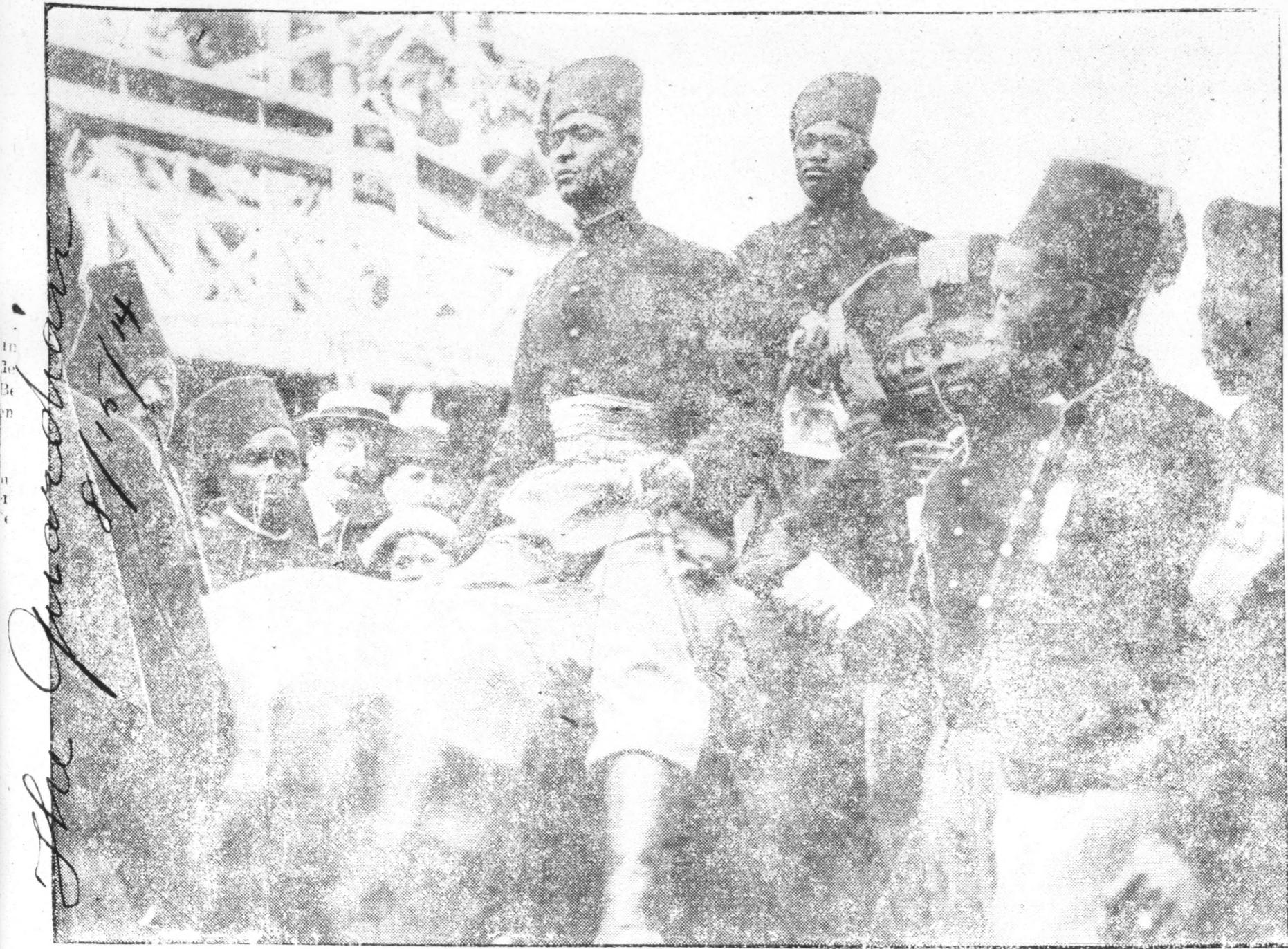
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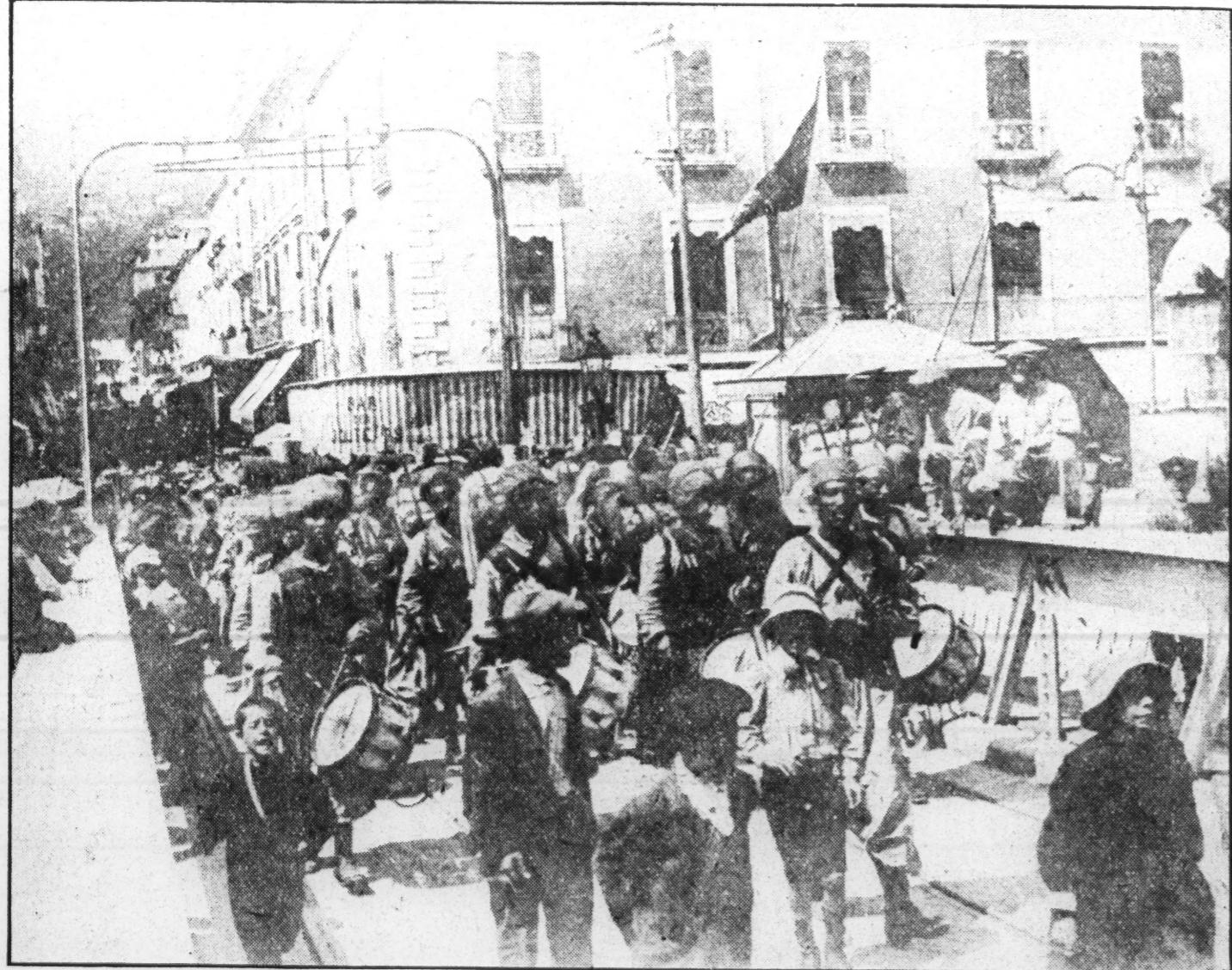
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FAMOUS BLACK TROOPS OF FRANCE LEAD ALSACE ADVANCE



THE FAMOUS FIGHTING TURCOS OF ALGERIA. SEVERAL REGIMENTS OF TURCOS HAVE BEEN PRESSED INTO SERVICE BY THE FRENCH IN THE ALSACE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMANS. THE TURCOS' LOVE FOR WAR MAKES THEM INVALUABLE IN LINE OF ATTACK OF THE FRENCH FORCES AND THE GERMANS WERE COMPLETELY DISCOURAGED BY THEIR DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Chicago Defender 10/3/14. Detachment of African Troops That Set Paris Wild



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.
On the Way Through the Streets These Troops Excited Great Admiration. Never Did the Parisians See Such Fine Uniform Physique in Such a Large Body of Men. This Detachment Has Just Left the Station and Is Going Out Into the Boulevard de Sebastopol.

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ALGERIANS AT ARRAS. In the thick of the fighting at Arras were the Algerians. The Arabs will die fighting rather than to retreat or surrender. They are giving considerable aid to France.
(Photo copyright by L. N. S.)

REEL 4

0900